THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1822. No. 1673.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Goverument of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 18th day of June in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES.
SHERIFF.

Notice.

PERSONS having demands on the Estate of the late *F. Franco Esq.* are hereby informed that the affairs of the said Estate are about to be finally settled by the Executors *H. F. Dent & Lestock R. Reid, Esqrs.*

Claims against the Estate are to be sent to *Messrs. Kempt & Co.* on or before the 31st of July next. Further information may be had on application to *Messrs. Kempt & Co.*

Bombay June 26th 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE HOUSE
Situate at the corner of
Nisbett Lane,
ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,
Nearly opposite
HUNTLY LODGE,
This day and To-morrow

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpets: Wines &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

An excellent Buggy, with Horse and Harness, and a Chesnut Arab Horse.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

Kempt & Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Employers and the Public, that they have just received a small Invoice of Jewellery, Consisting of Gold Filligree Earrings, Lockets set with torquoise, Padlocks with do. Gold Pins, do. Broaches, Tally ho Pins and Broaches. &c. &c.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER
Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Cos.
OFFICE
AT
Rs. 40 PER DOZEN.

A FEW Chests (each containing 6 Dozen) of very superior high flavored Claret recently imported from the House of *Wilson* and *Cutler*.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their customers and the public, that they have now for sale the undermentioned articles, principally imported per the H. C. Ship Orwell and other recent arrivals, viz. Hodgson's October Pale Ale in Hhds. and Bottles, and Brown Stout, Martell's Cognac Brandy, Schedam Holland Gin in Casks and Cases, fine old Jamaica Rum, English and French Clarets, Champaigne, Hock, Port and Sherry Wines, with Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Rum, Shrub, and Liquors, from the most approved Houses; Oilman's Stores, consisting of Hams, Pine Cheese, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Red and Pickled Herrings, Salt Cod, Ling, and Cod Sounds, a few small Kegs prime Jews Beef. Ox Tongues, and Irish Butter in Jars; Pickles, and Sauces; Confectionary from Hoffman; a general assortment preserved Soups, Biscuits, Rusks, Spice Nuts, Bloom Raisins, &c. &c. Silk, Cotton and Lambs-Wool Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c. &c. Imperial Military Hessian and Wellington Boots, Walking and Dress Shoes, with a few pair of Ladies Fancy Sattin, Silk and Kid Shoes; Umbrellas, Superfine Camlet and Plaid Clokes with Capes & Clasps lined with Shalloon; Blankets of Sizes, Flannels Cloths and Kerseymeres a variety. A few pair of very rich dress Gold and Silver Acorn Epaulets, as worn by His Majesty and Officers on the Staff, Gold and Silver Braid Sword Knots, and also the new Regulation Crimson Girdle Sashes for Infantry or Cavalry Officers, with silk Cords and Tassels; Black and Buff Waist and Shoulder-Belts; Town made Buck Doe, Woodstock and Kid Gloves; superfine Cocked Hats, richly trimmed with gold and siver to the King's order for Cavalry or staff Officers, with very rich embroidered star loops, rich Bullion Tassels, Cockades, &c. with tin cases; Regimental Infantry Caps trimmed with rich gold and silver lace, stars scales, Cockades, &c. with intestring silk covers and Hackle Feathers; Children's fine soft Beaver Hats and Feathers; seal skin Foraging Caps; Town made Regimental Light Infantry swords with joint shells, staff ditto very light with spare steel scabbards for field officers, Light Dragoons Regimental steel sabres, ma-

maluke Hilts and cross guards; Saddlery, consisting of a few very excellent military, hunting, racing and ladies saddles, Chariot, Curricle and Buggy Harness, Tandem, Hunting and Jockey Whips, Horse Regency Clothing and the approved patent spring spur; Savigny's fine Cutlery and carving Instruments with table and dessert in double and single sets complete in handsome Mahogany and cedar cases; Portable tool chests and dressing cases with every requisite. Stationery of all kinds, excellent drawing paper, Bristol boards, Books, color boxes, Palmer's patent Pens, fashionable playing and visiting Cards &c. &c. An extensive assortment of rich cut Glass consisting of 6 and 8 light chandeliers with cut and beautifully painted shades; painted, frosted and cut table and wall Shades with vase lamps; and also a few elegantly painted Floor cloths for rooms of about 50 by 21 feet, and for verandahs and stair cases of ¼ width from 26 to 28 yards in length.

Messrs. Baxter and Co. beg leave also respectfully to acquaint the Ladies of the Presidency, that they have opened for sale, on Commission, an assortment of handsome straw split and fancy Bonnets trimmed to the prevailing fashion; and on Monday they expect to display the consignment of millinery from "Madame Venables", from the taste of which they hope a ready sale, as they will be priced as low as possible to effect a Remittance.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

SALE BY AUCTION
Thursday the 4th July,
AT
Messrs. Baxter & Co's.

A CASE of course Cutlery; a Case of Glassware, Table shades and Goblets; some rejected Hams, Cheese, Beer- and Groceries fit for immediate use: also a Pipe of Brandy, a Pipe of Hollands and Puncheon of Rum, which will be sold in five Gallons Lots for the accomodation of Purchasers. At one o'clock, a few saddle nnd Buggy Horses with several Carriages will be exposed for Sale.

Bombay 22d June 1822.

A COUPLE OF
NEAT AND SWEET TONED
Musical Boxes
BY JOUBERT ET FILS:
FOR SALE
On Commission
AT
Messrs. Baxter & Co's.
ROOMS.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

LOTTERY
OF
Superior Books
OF
POPULAR INTEREST
AND
General Utility.

IN Consequence of the heavy rains the above Lottery has been postponed from Monday the 24th Instant to this day, and will be drawn at "THE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIBRARY" precisely at 12 o'Clock.

A few Tickets still remain unsold, and may be had on Application at Mr. ANDERSON'S OFFICE at 50 Rupees per Ticket.

Bombay 26th June 1822.

Lalla Faquira.
HAS FOR SALE.
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
N E W
Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	per lb.	1

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, . . . , .	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
The fine new Ship
THE
Seaforth,
Robert McDowal Commander
WILL SAIL THE BEGINNING OF JULY,
FOR Passage having superior Poop Accommodation apply to *Mr. Fraser* Supercargo at *Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co's.* or the Captain on board.

Bombay, 29th May 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWN
IN MEADOWS STREET No. 36.
Under the House of Mr. Reginaldo,
OPPOSITE MONACKJEE WATCHMAKER,
A SMALL QUANTITY
OF
French Genuine Wines
JUST IMPORTED
BY THE BRIG GUIDE,
Consisting of

CLARET Chateau Lafitte, per Box of one dozen bottles		Rs.	20
Ditto Gruau La Rose	do. do. . .		24
Frontignac	do. do. , .		24
Real Cognac Brandy .	do. do. . .		18
Sherry Ratafia per dozen pint bottles			20
Real Eau Cologne per dozen			12
Bordeaux Anizette per basket of two large bottles			7
Fruit Sweetmeat in Boxes per dozen			12

Bombay 26th June 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,
BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY.

A FEMALE of Good Character to attend a Lady in ill health as Nurse to Liverpool, who would thus get a passage free, and Five Guineas on her arrival. Apply to the Rev. *A. Graves*, Bendy Bazar.

Bombay 26th June 1822

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH JUNE 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, when parties of Sepoys passing ferries on duty, which may be farmed out to individuals under this Presidency, a certificate of the numbers passed from the Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officers in charge, be a sufficient document to ensure the disbursement of the charge thus incurred, and that it be presented to the nearest Collector for payment.

For transport of troops across the Harbour on duty, an application must be preferred to the Quartermaster General of the Army from the Commanding Officers of Corps, stating the number of men to be accommodated.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1822.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

European Regiment.

Ensign R. J. Crozier, to be Lieutenant Vice Dardis deceased, Date of Rank 10th June 1822.

The furloughs granted to Captain Elwood of the 5th Regiment N. I. on the 21st February last, and to Lieut. J. Forbes of the 10th Regiment on the 6th, are cancelled at their own requests.

The General Order dated the 4th instant, allowing Captain Elder to return to his Regiment, and appointing Captain Morison to officiate as Barrack Master, and that of the 7th placing Assistant Surgeon Brydon at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are also cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1822.

The under mentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Buckinghamshire and Castle Huntly, the former on the 10th and the latter on the 11th instant, and having produced the Certificates of their appointments to this Establishment, are admitted from those dates, and the Cadets for the Infantry promoted to Ensigns; Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. Thomas Edwards Taylor,
" William Lang,
" William Unwin,
" Richard Stark,
" Frederic Alex Arnaud.
" William Scott Adams,
" Francis Nathaniel Benton Tucker,
" Henry Wood,—Arrived in the Ship Buckinghamshire on the 10th instant.
" George Huntly Gordon,
" Charles Alexander Stewart,—Arrived in the Ship Castle Huntly on the 11th instant.
" George Macdonel,—Arrived in the Ship Buckinghamshire, on the 10th instant.
" George Stephens Brown,
" Horatio Forbes,—Arrived in the Ship Castle Huntly, on the 11th instant.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Andrew Mackell,—Arrived in the Ship Castle Huntly, on the 11th Instant.

Mr. Dawson James Powell, whose appointment was announced in the 4th para. of the Hon'ble Court's dispatch dated the 5th of December last having also arrived in the Buckinghamshire, and produced a certificate of his having attained the prescribed age, he is likewise admitted on the Establishment; his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Hon'ble Court in the Military department, dated 30th January, and 27th February 1822, and their separate letter of the 27th February.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated the 30th January 1822.

PARA. 2. We have permitted the undermentioned officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the month of July next; viz.

Captain John Moor.
Lieut. Robert Pouget.

3. We have resolved to appoint the further number of 28 Infantry Cadets for your Presidency of the present season.

4th We have permitted Mr. Andrew Mackell, to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at future time.

5. We have appointed Mr. Francis Baring Berkley Keene, now at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, the friends of Mr. Keene having produced to us the required Certificates of his age; we direct, upon your being satisfied that he is not the son of a Native Indian or exceptionable in any other respect; that you admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 27th February 1822.

PARA. 2d. Having had occasion to forward to Bengal several orders which are applicable to your Presidency, we transmit Copies of them in the Packet and we desire that they may be strictly attended to viz.

PARA. 2d and 7th of Military letter of 30th May 1822.

„ 32d. and 5th and 162d. and 3d of Military letter of 31st October 1821.

3d. We have lately forwarded to Bengal a few Copies of a work on the formation and repair of Roads, recently published in this Country by Mr. McAdam, with the idea, that some of the suggestions contained in it may be found applicable to the making and repair of roads in India.

4th. We now forward to you Three Copies of the same work.

5th. You will observe from paras. 70th a 74th of our Military letter o the Government of Bengal dated the 22d August 1821 (Copy of which is enclosed) that we have concurred in a Suggestion for providing small libraries for the European soldiers serving on the Establishment of that Presidency, we shall be glad to receive your sentiments on the utility of providing similar libraries for the European troops serving under your Government.

6th. We have permitted the undermentioned officer of your Establishment to remain a further time in England vizt.

Brevet Captain and Lieut. William Wilkins until month of September next; and Surgeon Thomas Coats until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1822 | 23.—

Extract Military Letter to Bengal dated 30th May 1821.

Court's attention requested with reference to their orders of 14th April 1813 | 162 | directing any instance of the mal treatment of Natives by European officers to be brought to their particular notice, to the annexed Extracts from the Govt. Gazette relative to the arraignment trial and sentence of Ensign Charles A. C Hodges in the Supreme Court for Manslaughter, Mr. Hodges was admitted into the service on 31st July 1819 and since that period has been twice tried before the Supreme Court of Judicature, as will appear from the appendix which document it is hoped will afford sufficient information to enable the Court to pass a final decision on his case, and to communicate the same before the expiration of his imprisonment.

2d. We much approve of your having brought this case to our early notice.

3d. From the documents to which reference is made, the conduct of Ensign Charles Hodges appears to have been of the most wanton and unprovoked description, and this does not appear to have been the first offence of a similar character of which that Officer had been guilty.

4th. With a view to mark our sense of such atrocities, with a view to the protection of the people committed to our care, as well as with a view to the protection of the honor, happiness and safety of our Officers themselves, We direct that Ensign C. Hodges be dismissed from our service, and sent to England, immediately on the expiration of his imprisonment.

5th. We also direct that our displeasure may be made known to Ensign Bracken, who appears to have been implicated in the transaction in question; and that he be cautioned to be more circumspect in future.

6th. Having signified our resolutions upon the immediate case before us (the occurrence of which we had hoped our orders of 14th April 1813) paragraphs 160th a 2) and 20th October 1815) paragraphs 110th a 12) would have prevented), We desire that you will take immediate measures for making our orders of the 14th April 1813 and 20th October 1815, as well as those now transmitted to you, known to our Military Servants.

7th We wish to suggest to you the propriety of communicating a printed copy of our orders on this subject to every Cadet upon his first arrival in India, with an injunction to abstain on all occasions from taking the Law into his own hands.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, Dated 31st Oct. 1821.

335 a 70n the claim preferred by Lieut. Colonel Prother who commanded a Field Force in the Concan during the last Campaign, to be exempted from the G. O. by the Governor general of 8th April 1818, directing that all prize captured since October 1817 should be equally shared by the whole army. Government were decidedly of opinion that Col Prother's Force were entitled to divide among themselves without the participation of any other division the lawful prize which they had made, not considering that it formed a part of the grand combined army On the further question submitted by the Bombay Government relative to the ornaments of Pagodas, Government directed that they were not to be considered as prize nor touched on any account.

32d. We approve of your decision respecting the ornaments of Pagodas.

33d. We think it proper however distinctly to convey to you some general sentiment on the subject of prize, which we observe you, upon this and other occasions, denominate Lawful prize previously to any grant from the Crown or from us,

34th All Booty captured from an Enemy by the Company's Troops alone, becomes the property of the Company by virtue of the Letters Patent from the Crown dated 14th Jan. 1758 All Booty captured from an Enemy by a force of which His Majesty's Troops form a part is the property of the Crown, and no right to any part of such Booty is, in either case, vested in the Troops capturing it, except by special grant from us in the first case, or the Crown on the second.

35th. We accordingly think it proper to direct that, in future no Booty taken from an Enemy shall be called or considered as lawful Prize or, the proceeds thereof in any way appropriated or distributed, without our previous sanction, or that of the Crown in cases were the Royal sanction is legally requisite, but that all such Booty or the value arising from the sale of it, be set apart and deposited in our Treasuries, and a correct account taken of it and transmitted to us by the earliest practicable opportunity to await our decision or the decision of the Crown as the case may require.

514th. The Agents of Capt. Fitzclarence an Aid de Camp to the Governor General sent to England with despatches, authorised to receive his Pay and allowances until further orders or until a successor shall be appointed.

162d. Our sentiments and orders respecting the Deputation of officers to England were communicated to you in our Military Letter of the 30th March 1819.

163d. We now inform you that we will not grant or sanction Indian allowances to any officer whatsoever Civil, Military, Medical or Marine, whether belonging to His Majesty's or our own Forces, after his arrival in England, and we direct that if such allowances have been granted to any officers belonging to, or drawing Pay at your Presidency, they be discontinued from the date of your receipt of this Letter. Any allowances drawn after that date, in contravention of this order, we direct to be refunded.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 27th February 1822.

1st. We have appointed Mr. Charles James Fox Pottenger, now at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he is not under the age of 16, or above 22 years, or exceptionable in any other respect; upon your being satisfied as to the

above particulars you will admit him a Cadet, and administer to him the usual oath of fidelity to the Company.

Bombay Castle 19th June 1822.

Colonel Willoughby Cotton, Aid-de-Camp to the King, and Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's 47th Regiment, having arrived from England, is appointed to the command of the troops at Poonah on his joining that station.

Bombay Castle 17th June 1822

The appointment by Lieut. Colonel Turner, of Lieut and Quarter Master Barlow, of the 1st 12th Reg. N. I. to succeed Lieut. Du Veinet, in superintending the erection of the public buildings at Rajcot, is sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council directs that the remainder of the Portuguese, Militia, be still retained under the Town Major's orders, the Adjutant remaining on his former allowances until they are finally disbanded.

The pay of the Serjeants and Corporals to be reduced to that of Havildars and Naiks of the regular Infantry.

Bombay Castle 18th June 1822.

The following alterations have been sanctioned in the divisions placed under Superintending Surgeons.

That part of the Deccan force stationed within the territories of the Raja of Sattara to be transferred to the Medical Superintendence of the Superintending Surgeon of the Concan.

The Head Quarters of the Superintending Surgeons of the Baroda Division, as also that of the Medical Storekeeper, to be transferred to Kaira.

The troops at Baroda to be placed under the inspection of the Superintending Surgeon of the Surat Division, whose Circuit will thereby be extended to the line of the Mahee River.

The designation of the Superintending Surgeon of Kaira to be altered to that of Superintending Surgeon of the Northern or North Western Division of Guzerat.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council.
F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay Castle 19th June 1822.

No. 1. The undermentioned Officers promoted to Ensigns in the foregoing order are attached to do duty with Corps as follows.

nsign Thomas E. Taylor	1st Batt.	3d Regt.	N. I.
" W. Lang.....	2d do.	11th	do.
" W. Unwin.....	2d do.	11th	do.
" R. Stark.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" F. A. Arnaud.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" W. S. Adams.....	2d do.	11th	do.
" F. N. B. Tucker....	1st do.	3d	do.
" H. Wood.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" G. Gordon.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" C. A. Stewart.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" G. Macdonell.....	1st do.	11th	do.
" G. S. Brown.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" H. Forbes.....	1st do.	3d	do.
" D. James Powell...	2d do.	11th	do.

The above Officers will join their respective Batts and the Quarter Master General's Department will provide a passage for such as may require one.

2. Ensign W. P. Phipps of the 11th Regt has permission to continue doing duty with the 2d Batt. 3d Regt N. I. until further orders.

Head Quarters Bomday, Friday 21st June, 1822.

2. Lieutenant John B. Levery of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. is posted to the Battalion of Pioneers and will join the Head Quarters in the Concan.

Wm. MEALL
Acting Assist. Adjut. Genl. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—MAY. 16, 8122.

Mr. C. B. Elliott, an Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June, 24th Lieut. Colonel Cunningham from Candeish.

Do. Lieut. J. S. Webb, Artillery from China.

DEPARTURES.—None.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
Highland Society of London.

(Continued from our last Number.)

VI. THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED HIGHLANDERS, MORE ESPECIALLY WHEN AT A DISTANCE FROM THEIR NATIVE HOMES.

The Society since its commencement, have, to the utmost extent of its limited funds, relieved distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes, and in particular, have defrayed the expence of conveying Invalid Soldiers and Sailors, and other persons in distress, who wished to return to Scotland. The instances of this species of useful charity, recorded in the proceedings of the Society are extremely numerous; but the charitable donations of the Society were not confined to such cases alone. Sums were voted to various other descriptions of persons in distress; and in apportioning these sums, the relative characters and the stations in life which the individuals filled, were considered. Highland Officers distinguished for their services, and other persons who had moved above the lower orders of Society, but who, by unforeseen calamity, had been reduced to distress, with their widows and families, received liberal donations. Cases of shipwreck, and of other serious accidents did not escape the attention of the Society.

VII. THE KEEPING UP THE MARTIAL SPIRIT, AND REWARDING THE GALLANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIGHLAND CORPS.

Triumphant be our Thistle still unfurl'd,
Dear symbol wind! on Freedom's hills it grows;
Where FINGAL stemm'd the Tyrants of the world;
Where Roman Eagles found unconquer'd foes.
CAMPBELL.

SEE APPENDIX No. VIII.

It is hardly possible to conceive the high ideas which the Natives of the Highlands entertain of their martial prowess, and their superiority, in that respect, over the inhabitants of almost every other country. * They contend that they alone were able to resist the arms of Rome, and the attacks of the Danes and Saxons, by whom so many other nations had been subdued; and they dwell with infinite pleasure on the manly spirit and exertions of their forefathers, so justly celebrated in the following line:

Scotland, for genius fam'd, and gallant deed,
Has yet her Bards to sing, her Chiefs to bleed:
Like WALLACE, gen'rous Chief! who singly brave,
When all were trembling round, aspir'd to save;
Like BRUCE, intrepid King! beset with foes,
Who, from defeat to fame and empire rose:
Like them, her warlike Sons have oft been view'd
Enthrall'd,—unbroke; tho' vanquish'd,—unsubdu'd †

National peculiarities are of great use in exciting a spirit of manly emulation. Each branch of the United Kingdom is imbued with more or less of this peculiarity; and it has been remarked, that the collision of the parts has tended to exalt the national character of the whole British Empire. Those who place all nations upon a par in point of personal valour (physical or animal courage,) will not surely deny that a love of liberty, of country, of immortal glory acquired by Ancestors, handed down to their successors as an inheritance not to be sullied, will not operate on the mind as a powerful incentive in the hour of battle, and lead men to accomplish that which to a mere stoic would appear unsurmountable.

The Caledonians have, from the remotests period of their history, been distinguished for the influence of this principle. It is in the most forcible manner inculcated by the poems of OSSIAN: and in those times the Bards gave it an impetus that operated like electricity. OSSIAN may again, when placed universally in the hands of the rising generation, as it is the intention of the Society to do, give birth to successive emulators of the Fingalian heroes; and thus, by grafting the modern upon the ancient character, give more generally a military direction to the Natives of the Highlands, than the habits of late years introduced there have permitted to operate. ‡

In the course of the war which, with the exception of a short interval, has lasted for so many years, several Corps of Highlanders have had opportunities of doing credit to themselves and their country. Upon no occasion did a Highland Corps encounter an enemy without distinguishing itself. The 21st of March, 1801, was a day proud for Caledonian valour. The 42nd. 79th. and 92nd, were engaged in the celebrated battle of Alexandria, and all of them discharged most ably their duty; and reflected honour on their country: but it was the lot of the former in particular to sustain with great gallantry the attack of very superior numbers and to defeat the chosen French Corps named the *Invincibles*, and to capture their Standard. This act of the Royal Highlanders furnished a subject for Commemoration, and on the 17th of February 1802, the following Resolutions were, on the motion of the DUKE of ATHOLL, adopted by the Society.

1. That the 42nd. or Royal Highland Regiment, have by their heroic conduct in Egypt on the memorable 21st March, 1801, nobly maintained the hereditary glory of the Caledonian Name; and that as an Honorary Testi-

* The genius of SHAKSPEAR has immortalized the Martial spirit of the Scots by the following words which he has put into the mouth of DOUGLAS, a celebrated Scottish warrior:

——— "There is not such a word
"Spoke of in Scotland, as the term of fear."

† These lines are taken from some verses written by WILLIAM HAMILTON Esq. of Bangour,, which, as originally composed by Mr. HAMILTON, will be found in the Appendix, No. VII; but in the above extract, it was thought proper to alter and to transpose some of the lines, and to leave out what was solely applicable to the House of Stuart.

‡ The Highland Soldiers are distinguished for their hardiness and undergoing privations; but their ancestors were accustomed to various habits and customs, which few of their descendants could now venture on, without the utmost hazard. For instance, when they commenced a journey, they always wetted their brogues or shoes in the next pool, and seemed totally to have disregarded the effects of wet feet. They thought nothing of sleeping in the open air; and to make their plaids closer, and less apt to permit the escape of heat from their bodies they used to wrap them round their persons, even in a wet state

In an account of the Highlands of Scotland by Burt, a native of England, printed anno 1754, it is recorded of a Highland Chieftain, whose clan were sleeping on the snow, that having risen during the night, to see if all was safe, observing that his son was reposing on a pillow of snow, aroused him with indignation, reproached him for his effeminacy, and destroyed his pillow.

mony of the applause and admiration of this Society, a *Medal* be struck, with appropriate devices and inscriptions.

2. That one of this Medals be presented to every Officer and Soldier now surviving, of those who actually served in Egypt, with the name of each inscribed; and also to the lineal descendant, in default of whom, to the Male Representative, who shall apply within fifteen months after this date, of every one who fell on that day, inscribed with the name of the fallen Hero.

3. That a voluntary Subscription be immediately opened among the Members of the Society, for defraying all expences, and for supplying the Subscriber with Medals.

A Medal was accordingly executed by Mr. PIDGEON, in a very superior style of workmanship, from the Design of BENJAMIN WEST Esq and distributed among the Subscribing Members, but the Officers of the 42nd. Regiment declined accepting the Medals intended for them, considering it to be solely the prerogative of Majesty to confer such a mark of distinction on Military Men—On one side of the Medal is represented an Officer of the Royal Highlanders wresting a Standard from the Officer of the no longer French Invincibles, with the following inscription: "Na Fir a choisin Buaidh's " in Ephait, 21 Mar. 1801," on the reverse the head of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, encircled by these words: "ABERCROMBIUS DUX in Egypto cecidit Victor 28 Mar. 1801.

At the battle of Vimeira likewise, some circumstances occurred, highly creditable to the Highland character. The 71st (Highland) Regiment, eminently distinguished itself on that occasion; in commemoration of which, the Highland Society of Scotland voted a Gold Medal to JOHN MACKAY, a Non commissioned Officer in that Corps, (but who has since been promoted in the service,) "For his meritorious, " manly, and disinterested conduct, in re- " fusing to accept of General BRENIER's watch " and purse, on the capture of that General at " battle of Vimeira;" ¶ also, a Highland Pipe to GEORGE CLARK, Piper to that Regiment, " for the gallant and spirited manner in which " he acted in the same battle, when, in con- " sequence of the wounds which he had receiv- " ed, he was unable to join his comrades in " pursuit of the flying enemy, yet he still con- " tinued to tune his Pipe to the sounds of vic- " tory."

The Highland Society of Edinburgh expressed a wish that these rewards should be delivered in the presence of the London Society; accordingly, at a General Meeting of the Society, held on the 3rd. June 1809, they were presented to the parties who attended for that purpose, by the then President, the MARQUIS of HUNTLY, with a degree of animation, spirit, and eloquence, that did infinite credit to that gallant Officer.

The establishment of a Corps of Volunteers in the Highland Uniform, consisting of Highlanders, and other Natives of Scotland resident in London was proposed, under the patronage of the Society, and a respectable Band was formed under the command of His R. H. the EARL of INVERNESS, (DUKE of SUSSEX,) which does credit to the martial spirit so universal in the northern part of the kingdom.

A Corps of a similar description was raised in the War preceding the Peace of 1862, and highly commended by His MAJESTY on their martial appearance.

(To be Continued)

¶ Highlanders have been equally distinguished for magnanimity as for disinterestedness, which the following anecdote, related by General Sir JOHN STUART, will evince. When the fate of the day was decided at Maida, where the 78th Highlanders so eminently distinguished themselves, the remains of the Grenadier Company, then under the command of Lieut. CHRISTOPHER MACRAE, were sent to bring in the wounded from the field. MACRAE observing a Frenchman lying on the ground, in great agony and imploring his assistance went up to him, when he understood by his sign that he wanted a drink of water, which he was going to fetch him in his bonnet from a neighbouring brook, but he had not proceeded many steps for that purpose, when the object of his attention, raising himself on his elbow, levelled his piece at his humane benefactor. A private at the instant, perceiving the ingratitude of the fallen foe, was in the act of destroying him, when MACRAE, turning about, rescued, and then brought him the water.

The same Officer afterwards distinguished himself at Rosetta in Egypt. When surrounded and cut off by the Turks, he thus addressed his men in Gaelic. "Here my lads, you are to expect no quarter: these are Turks—but remember that you are Highlanders! Follow me!" This speech had the desired effect, they cheered, impetuously rushed on the foe, and killed more than double their own numbers. Serjeant JOHN MACRAE dispatched nine with his own hand; and when he fell, the Turks carried his head to their camp, where they fixed it upon a pole. Of the company thus surrounded, only one private escaped death, to relate the fate of his brave comrades.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH JUNE 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sica
Earlier Ditto, - -	126	- - - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments		- - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
0 Days — on Calcutta —	108	—100 Sicca	Rs.
0 Days — on Madras —	103½	—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾	—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½	—100 Poonah	do.
38 Days ————	117	—100 Ahmed.	Amnee
38 Days ————	96	—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera —	93	—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —		—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JUNE 1822.

In a former number we presented our readers with M. Lovedays petition to the French Legislature complaining of the "Rapt de Seduction" of his Daughters. We now lay before them Miss Loveday's reply, in which she formally declares that Mademoiselle Reboul had no share in converting her to the Catholic religion, and that her Fathers' allegations are wholly unfounded. To use her own words:—

"The examples of a sincere devotion, the impressive pomp of the ceremonies at which she entreated Mademoiselle Reboul to permit her to attend, the hymns of her young companions, with whom her heart involuntarily united her, all served to prepare her imagination for the change which her reason was to operate. At length, the eloquent Bossuet fell into the hands of the young Englishwoman. She perused and re-perused his work with avidity; and the powerful reasoning of that sublime writer, who could triumph over the strong mind of Turenne, soon convinced a young and flexible soul, which expanded with delight at the approach of truth, and which was not yet hardened by the delusions of religious habits. But Miss Loveday was not content with reading Bossuet. She instructed herself more and more by the study of the Catholic faith. She compared the catechisms of the two religions between which she had to choose, and it was after this comparison (to compare is to reason) that her understanding convinced her of the superiority of the Catholic faith to Protestantism; and she irrevocably determined to embrace the religon of Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor."

We have given in our subsequent pages a copy of the Will of the late Ex-Emperor Napoleon Buonaparte. Its' authenticity by some appears to be doubted, in consequence probably of the immensity of the treasure disposed of by him; but in case the testament should be verified, his remembrance of those friends who followed him in his exile, of those brave Men who so long fought under him, but above all his remembrance of the *Widows* and *Families* of those who *fell under him* exhibits a feeling and gratitude in Napoleon more creditable to him than all his brilliant achievements, or any other act of his distinguished and eventful life.

The Ship Charles Forbes belonging to this Port anchored in the harbour this morning from China! We have been favored with an extract of a letter received by this opportunity which states, that "Patna Opium on the 15th of April was at Dollars 2500, and Company's Malwa at 1500. Smuggled or Demaun Malwa at 1200 Dollars per pecul. The Company sold their last lot of Bengal Opium at 7¼ Tales:—The stock of Opium on hand was moderate, but that of Cotton was very considerable.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 22d, The H. C. Cruizer Tugsmouth, H. Hardy, Returned from Sea.

Do. Brig Nelly, James Newsom, Returned from Sea.

24th Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Bryden from China.

25th Brig Ben Johnson, Peter Campher, from Mauritius, 35th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Charles Forbes.

Lieut. Webb,

Per Ben Johnson.

Mrs. Gormly and Child,
Miss Harris,
Mr Gormly, H. M. 67th Regiment,
Mr. Law, Mr. McLenan, Mr. McTavish, Mr. Patch, } *Assistant Surgeon,*
Mr. Giberne, *Cadet,*
Mr. Finley. *Do.*
Mr. Newnham, *Do.*

DEPARTURES.—June 20, Ship Royal Charlotte, Wm. Howell, to China.

21, Brig Nelly, James Newsom, to Calcutta.

Do The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, H. Hardy, to Persian Gulph.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Seaforth for Liverpool.
Swallow, for London.
Braisford, for do.
Duke of York for China. } H, C.
Dunira, for do.
Macqueen for do.
Glorious, for do.
Hamoody, for Bussorah.
Sophia for do.
Brig Guide, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—May 25. H. C. Ship David Scott, William Hunter, from England 4th January, and the Cape of Good Hope 25th March; Ship Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe, from London 4th January, Portsmouth, and last from Madras. Ship John Bull, B. Orman, from Van Dieman's Land 11th March. Passengers per David Scott: From London. Mr. Richard Udny, writer? Mr. William Revely Milford, Mr. Martin, T. West, Mr Joseph Peacocke, Mr. W. T. Savary, and Mr. F. V. McGrath, Cadets; Mr. Henry Edward Jermyn, free mariner; Mr Brooke Smith, Pilot service; Mr. Henry Norris, H. C. Recruit. From the Cape of Good Hope. Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Hardman Mrs. Piper and two Children; Mrs. Southall and two Children; Mrs. Hopper; Miss Hopper; Mr Henry Wood; Major Thomas Evans; Brevet Major M. Forster; Capt. C. J. Hardman; Capt. Hugh Piper; Capt. Richard Birch; Capt. Lucas; Lieut. John Magill; Lieut. Edward Hopper; Lieut. George Mackay; Lieut. J. H. Law; Lieut. A K. Hurton; Lieut. Robert Matthew; Ensign J. S. Torrens; Quarter Master Thomas Southall; Assistant Surgeon William Dempster; 434 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.

Passengers per Belle Alliance, from London.—Miss Wiggens; Miss Comyns; Miss Goodinge; Mr. G. Gough, Civil Service; Capt. T, Blast, H. C. Bombay Marine; Mr. H Stove, Mr. H. Boscawen, Cadets; Mr. H. Hickey, Free Merchant; Mr. John George; Mr. David George; Mr. R. Limond; Mr. J. Reddall Mr. T. Wagborn. Pilot Service;—from Madras—Capt. and Mrs. Sanderson; Mr. R. Staples; Mr. A. Pittar.

May 26. Ship Hindoostan, Chas. Kirkwood, from Liverpool 4th January, Ship Ernest, P. Deville, from the Mauritius 25th March. Passengers per Hindoostan.—Mr. F. Ronald, Mr. M. F. M'Crain Ronald, Mr. R. Ronald, Merchants.

The Hindoostan spoke the following Ships: Ship Seaforth, from Liverpool, to Bombay; Ship Richmond, from London, to New South Wales; Ship Catherine, from Calcutta, to the Isle of France, and Cutter Empress, from Pondicherry, to the Isle of France.

Passengers per Ernest.—Captain Lemelle, Captain Doret.

The brig Lady Farquhar returned from sea, dismasted off Madras 17th inst nt.

May 28. Ship Stanmore, Chas. Gray from South America 8th Feb. and Sincapore 7th May.

May 29. Ship Elizabeth, Joseph Keys, from Bombay 24th April, Tellicherry, and Calicut 7th May. French Brig Scythe, H. M. Savagne, from Mauritius 27th April,

Passenger per Elizabeth, form Bombay Mrs. Exshaw.

Another large ship inward bound, attended with Pilot Schooner, anchored at the New Anchorage yesterday, name not yet ascertained.

Departures. Ship Windsor Castle, Simon Lee for Penang. Portuguese Ship Pno. Reydo Unido, F. Pece Lemos, for Maccao.

May 24. Ship Mary Ann Sophia, R. Cornfoot, for the Eastward.

May 24. Ship Lady Flora, G. Vine to complete her cargo for the Isle of France.

May 28. Brig Helen, J. Rowson, for Sincadore.

Ship Eliza, R. H. Gibson, for the Isle of France.

Vessels gone to sea. May 22. John Barry, Cantalabria (Spanish) and Harriet,

May 23. Janet Hutton.

May 26. Mary Ann, Ceres, and Alfred.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. May 27. St. Thiago Maior, Pro. Rey de Reino Unido, Henry Porcher, Windsor Castle, Lady Flora and Mary Ann Sophia.

At Kedgeree. Duke of Bedford.

At the New Anchorage. H. M. Sloop Curlew, H. C. Ships Earl of Balcarras, and Sir David Scott, and the Harriet.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 31, Ship, Upton Castle, W. Morgan, from Bombay 12th, and Covelong 31st May.

June 1, Le Henry, (French) Plapiard, from Bourdeaux 6th, December and Pondicherry 30th May.

Do. Bark George, J, Poulson, from Cochin 5th, Alleppe 9th, Quilon 12th, and Point de Galle 25th May.

Do. H. M. Ship Leander, Chas. Richardson from a Cruize.

Do. Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbett,, from Battecaloa 22d. Trincomilie 27th, and Karical 30th May.

4. H. M. Schooner Cochin,, Twynan, from Trincomalie.

Do. Juliana, Jas. Webster from Rangoon 7th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 29, Schooner Highland Lass, W. Eaton, for Coringa.

30, Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, for Calcutta.

June 1, Brig Junk Briesda, V. Ramos, for Rangoon.

2, Ship Udny, Thos Woodly, for Calcutta.

3, Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, for London.

Do. Ship Upton Castle, W Morgan, for Calcutta.

Do Ship Portsea, Worthington, for Rangoon.

4. H. M. Ship Leander, Chas. Richardson, on a Cruize.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 18th instant at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, Mr. Sub-Conductor John Norton of the Gun carriage Manufactory to Miss Anne Mackenzie.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th Instant the Lady of the Revd. Henry Jeffreys, Matoongha Chaplain of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant at Colabah the infant Daughter of Mr. Leggett.

On Thursday morning 20, Instant Mr. Michael Laughlin a Clerk in the Secretarys office, aged 65.

After a months Illness which he bore with truly Christain resignation and fortitude. He was a good friend to all who knew him, he has left a Daughter at Columbo, married to a respectable Gentleman to deplore his loss,

On Monday morning last, of apoplexy, the Revd. Nicholas Wade A. M. Senior Chaplain of this Presidency, aged 56 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st May, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J Parson, Mr. P. Emmer, to Miss M. A. Bentley, the only daughter of John Bentley Esq. of Chowringee.

At the Cathedral, on the 25th May, by the Revd. Mr. Parson, Quarter Master Serjeant Daunt, to to Mrs Townsend.

At Meeruth, on the 25th of March last, Macartney Moore, Esq of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Henrietta Halhed, youngest daughter of John Halhed, Esq. of Yately House, Hants.

At Mhow, on the 6th May, Corporal James Cormie, Bullock Serjeant 2d Company 1st Battalion Artillery, to Rebecca, widow of the late William Tucker, Bullock Serjeant of that station.

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 20th May, the wife of Mr. C. T. Martyr, Assistant at the General Post Office, of Twins, both boys, the youngest died on the 23d May.

On the 21st May, Mrs. Catherine Thompson wife of the late Joseph Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 24th May, Mrs. Alexander Roderick, of a son.

On the 25th May, the Lady of Captain J. L. Tarvet, of a Son.

On the 25th May, the Lady of Captain Waterman of a Daughter,

On the 27th May, Mrs. H. Robert, of a Son and Heir.

At Patna, On Sunday, the 19th May, the Lady of Richard Milbank Tilghman, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on the morning of the 16th May, the Lady of William Wickham Cowell, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Delhi, on the 13th May, the Lady of Lieutenant Earle, of the Pioneers, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 26th May, the Lady of Captain Edward C. Sneyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 19th May, the Lady of Major Tombs, 1st Cavalry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 20th May, the infant Daughter of Mr. C. Rebeiro, aged 10 months and 25 days.

On Friday, the 24th May, Mrs. Sarah Wiseman, wife of Mr. John Wiseman, aged 23 years and 6 months.

On Saturday, the 25th May, Mr. Thomas Kelly, Master in the H. C. Marine, aged 32 years and 6 months

On the 26th May, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, aged 27 years.

At the Presidency, on the evening of Monday the 27th May, Henry Chastenay, Esq. Private Secretary to the Governor General, aged 28th years As a Gentleman of the most unsullied principles, with a happy mixture of all the gentler virtues of humanity, interwoven with an inflexible and unbending integrity; as a Scholar and a man of talent whose attainments were as profound as they were useful; as a Public Servant of tried and undoubted worth; and as a Private Friend, whom to know was to honor and esteem; the Memory of Mr. Chastenay will be long and fondly cherished by a circle as wide as his own benevolence: and his premature death will be regretted deeply and sincerely by all who ever had an opportunity of knowing his living worth. His remains were attended to the grave on the evening of yesterday by a concourse of sorrowing friends, who evinced, by their presence of this mournful occasion, how extensively he was esteemed, how sincerely lamented; and illustrated the truth of that Divine sentence; "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches;—for the memory of the just shall be blessed; and with him the day of death is better than the day of his birth."

On the 28th May, Mrs Maria Knox, the Lady of Brigadier A. Knox, of the 2d Regt. Native Cavalry, aged 27 years.

On the 27th May, Mr. John Jacob Bloemink, aged 34 years leaving a widow and 4 children, to lament his untimely loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1822.—[SELL

Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Prem.			*Prem.*	
1313 to 1820	18	8 Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	17	8
	11	0 Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1822	10	8

From private letters by the *David Scott*, we understand that the resignation of the Marquis of Hastings, as Governor General of India, was received by the Court of Directors on the 5th of December, with anxious regret, and that the Court offered to petition his Majesty to request a further continuance of his Lordship in the Government, but the wishes of the Noble Marquis were so decidedly expressed that His Majesty considered an infringement of them inadmissible, and they were at length reluctantly complied with.

Information has also been received of the actual appointment of Mr. Canning to succeed the Marquis of Hastings, and that Mr. Canning was to embark for India about June.

Sir Thomas Jarvis has been appointed Chief Justice, in the room of Sir Edward East, and was expected to leave England in the Spring.

Calcutta Journal, May 30.

SHIPWRECK.

The following Narative of the Loss of the Charles Mills which is drawn from a Statment of one of the Survivors, and which we give in nearly his own words, will be read with deep interest and a feeling of a commisertion for the fate of the unfortunate beings whose distresses it pourtrays in such simple yet striking colours.

The Ship Charles Mills left the Pilot on the 11th instant. She had a fine passage until Thursday the 14th, when she experienced a very heavy gale of wind from the S. E. accompanied with a tremendously heavy sea, the Ship labouring and straining very much, and making a great quantity of water: the pumps constantly going till Saturday the 16th without their gaining any ground on the leak. On the 17th (Sunday) it was evident to all hands that the leak had greatly increased, and that the Ship was in a sinking state. Every exertion was now made to save the lives of the Crew; the anchors were cut away, the boats cleared, &c. but not hoisted out, at this time, as from the tremendous sea running, little hopes were entertained of their living. To complete the disaster, from the heavy seas that were constantly breaking over the Ship, it was utterly impossible to open the hatches to attempt to lighten her by throwing overboard any portion of the cargo. The Cutter, the best boat belonging to the Ship, was washed away by the violence of the sea. No language can describe the horror and misery with which the unfortunate crew passed the Sunday Night.

About 5o'clock on the Monday morning, on opening a small hatchway, it was perceived that the Ship was full of water and in the act of foundering. Terror and dismay were now painted on every countenance; the boats were flown to, as a last resource; the long-boat was broke to pieces in attempting to hoist her out, by the Ship rolling her broadside in. A small Jolly-boat, which hung over the stern, was immediately cleared, into which was put a female and child, with four or five men; but while in the act of lowering her, she filled and capsized, and the unfortunate woman and child with two of the seamen were drowned!

A small boat, old and crazy, was now the only one left, in which no one felt the least inclination to trust their lives. At last the second Officer and a Sepoy went into the boat, when the Captain and some other person cut the tackles; the whole of the gun-wale of the boat was stove in before it could clear the quarter of the Ship, as she was rolling gunwales under. The boat was soon drifted astern, when a few pumpskins which were hanging on the stern were cut away, and fortunately picked up by the Second Officer who succeeded in saving the Gunner, 2 Sookannies, and a little boy.

At this time, the boat being at some distance from the Ship, and there not being the least possible chance of saving either the vessel or her cargo, the Captain jumped overboard, and swam towards the boat, the persons on board which succeeded fortunately in picking him up.

A few minutes before eigth o,clock, on Monday the 20th May, the Ship foundered, with sixty-six unfortunate beings standing on her doop; and in abont four minutes afterwards, every person and every thing on board had disapeared. In a small crazy boat, four or five hundred miles from the nearest land, with a tremendous sea running, and nothing but a few pumpkins to subsist on, did these seven survivors, without a compass, put the boat before the wind and sea, and stand to the Northward, in hopes of falling in either with a vessel or the land. The boat continued running to the Northward until the 25th, when being near the shore off the Black Pagoda, to their unspeakable joy, they discovered a sail, and at about half past eleven they succeeded in getting along side the French Brig Scythe, by whose Commander every kindness and attention was administered to them. After having been five days in an open, crazy, and leaky boat, without water, provisions, compass, or any one article but a few pumpkins to subsist on, they were in such a weak and reduced state when taken on board the Brig, that most probably another day in the boat would have occasioned the death of them all.

(*Ben. Hur. June. 3d.*

English Extracts.

FRENCH FEMALE FASHIONS.

FOR MARCH.

[Extract of a Letter from Paris.]

The uncommon fineness of the weather at present has rendered the Parision out-door costume of a lighter description than it usually is at this season. We see in the public walks a great many muslin dresses; they are worn with silk or velvet spencers. High dresses, made of silk of light colours, are also much in favour for the promenade: shawls or fur tippets are worn over them. The round large tippet so long in favour is now discarded; those that are considered fashionable are round at the back, and with long ends, which are crossed on the bosom; the prevailing fur is chinchilla; it is at present more fashionable even than ermine. The form of promenade gowns has not varied much: waists I think are rather longer, and if the dress be white, it is very much trimmed. There are two kinds of trimmings in favour: the one most in request consists of flounces of rich work, cut in the form of scollop-shells; there are three of these laid on with scarcely any fulness, and surmounted by a narrow flounce of work, disposed in a wave: this style of trimming has an exceedingly rich and novel effect. The other trimming is a deep flounce of rich work, above which is a muslin bouillonne, interspersed with lace medallions, and finished at the top by a flounce of narrow work. The bodies of muslin gowns are a good deal ornamented with work, but not at all in a novel manner.

Silk dresses are not so much trimmed: two or three scolloped flounces, put pretty close to each other, or bands of silk or velvet cut like the teeth of a saw, and not more than two in number, ornament silk gowns.

Bonnets are a good deal smaller, and hats are very fashionable for the promenade; the newest have small brims, which are bent over the forehead in the Mary of Scotland style; the brim is cut deeper on one side than the other; a gold band is placed across the front of the hat, and tied in a forked knot at the right ear; full plumes of either down or ostrich feathers stand upright in front. This is a very elegant style of head-dress, but is not liked so well as the moderate-sized bonnets which are now fashionable: the brim is shallow in front, but wide across the forehead, and rounded at the ears; the lining generally corresponds with the outside; the edge of the brim has a binding of satin or silk pluche: a full knot, composed of the same material as the bonnet, is sometimes placed inside of the brim, on the left side; in other instances, a flower to correspond with those on the head-dress, or a down feather similar to those on the bonnet, is passed under the brim.

Black velvet chapeaux are still in estimation, but they are not so much worn for the promenade as for dress. Coloured silk bonnets are trimmed either with feathers or flowers, both which seem to be equally in favour; but black velvet chapeaux are always ornamented either with feathers or with velvet mixed with steel: in some instances, steel, velvet and feathers are all employed to decorate a hat: but this profusion of ornament is rarely adopted for the promenade.

Silk, crepe de Barege, muslin, and French cachemire are all worn in dinner dress. High growns are a good deal in favour, particularly for those social parties which admit of what is called half-dress; the collar does not come more than half way round, and the fronts are sloped down on each side, so as to display the fichu. The newest trimming for silk or crepe de Barege gowns is a wreath of cocks combs of the same material, or of satin; this is generally placed at the bottom of the skirt over a flounce: the trimming of the corsage consists of cocks' combs only, but made much smaller than those on the skirt.

Muslin dresses, the bottom of the skirt trimmed with flounces worked in colours, are very fashionable in half-dress: these gowns are made nearly but not quite up to the neck; they are finished by a pelerine cut in three points, which is worked to correspond with the bottom of the dress: the sash worn with them is of a mixture of colours similar to those in the flowers of the trimming.

The materials for full dress are the same as last month, but our trimmings are of a more glittering description, particularly those of ball-dresses, a good many of which are trimmed with an embroidery of silver or steel spangles; others have flounces of the tulle or gauze of which the dress is composed, looped with bouquets of flowers mingled with blades of silver wheat. Gauze bouillonne, interspersed with silver chains, is also much in favour: nothing can be lighter or more brilliant than this style of trimming. Folds of guaze, fastened at regular distances by silver shells, are also much in request: the folds are disposed in an irregular way; and this kind of trimming is deeper than any other that is worn.

The bodies of dress gowns are made quite as low as last month; but we now rarely see stomachers: the body is either made plain, or else the material laid crosswise, in deep tucks. The sleeve, which is very short and full, is tucked in the same manner, and confined to the arm by a full roulean: bouquets a la jardiniere are now much in favour; and where the dress is trim-

med with silver, the bouquet has a mixture of silver wheat-ears.—Head-dresses en cheveux are in favour. The present style of hair-dressing is more becoming than it has been for some time: the forehead is less exposed, but there is still enough of it visible to shew its beauty, and that of the eye-brows; while the light full curls which shade the temples give that softness to the countenance, in which, entre nous, French beauty is too frequently deficient. The hind hair is not worn quite so flot, but it is still disposed in braids, which, instead of being worn round the head, are brought across the crown, and a little raised. Sometimes, but not often, one-half of the hind hair is plaited, and the rest is disposed in bows, which are confined by the plaits.

Flowers and feathers are in equal favour to decorate the hair in full dress. The coeffure for ball dress is generally of a glittering description; either a wreath of silver lilies, or else an intermixture of silver wheat-ears with the feathers or flowers of which the head-dress is composed.

The only colours at present in favour are, rose, pale blue, and lilac. Black is still worn, but very partially, both in promenade and full dress: white is in greater favour for the latter than any other colour.

The Observer, March 4.

IRELAND.

SPECIAL COMMISSION AT CORK.

On Thursday last, *John Leary* and *Garrett Cotter* were tried and found guilty of tendering unlawful oaths, and for having during the night of the 15th January last, assisted in compelling one Richard Reardon to quit his farm.

James Carthy was next arraigned and found guilty for having, with several others not in custody, assulted and compelled Thomas Evans to deliver up to them a sword. The appearance of Evans excited expressions of horror and pity from all present. The wounds upon his head and body were afflicting proofs of the babarity with which he had been treated. He was borne into the Court, and supported whilst giving his evidence, being unable to stand from weakness.

Denis Cronin, Edward Brien, Jeremiah Leary, and Denis Kelly, were indicted under the Whiteboy Act, for unlawfully assembling on the 21st Jan. last, and firing on the Right Hon. Rd. Earl of Bantry, and several Magistrates at the head of a civil and military force. The two former were found guilty, and the two latter acquitted.—Cronin, however, was recommended to mercy on plea of the evidence of Mr. James Barry, who deposed, that he "was subject to fits, harmless, quiet, and simple, and had always conducted himself industriously and peaceably."

Daniel Sullivan, a young boy, was tried for having been, with many others who were armed, unlawfully assembled on the 26th of January last. The evidence was conclusive in the lad's favour, and he was, consequently, acquitted. The Court then adjourned to the following day.

On Friday, Cornelius Rylahan, John Mahony, Daniel Brien, John Ryhalan and Denis Moynanan, were tried on an indictment charging them with aiding in the murder of Hugh Cologan, on the 31st of January last, when the Churchtown barracks were burned by a party of the Whiteboys, and two police officers murdered. The three first-mentioned prisoners were found guilty, and the two last acquitted.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED ON THIRTY-FIVE WHITEBOYS!

While the Jury who tried the above case were deliberating on their verdict, the several prisoners who had been convicted during the Commission, were brought to the bar, to be sentenced, which painful duty was performed by Baron M'Clelland, with an impressive solemnity which, it is to be hoped, reached the hearts of those to whom it was immediately addressed, with as much effect as it did those of the auditory. Towards the conclusion of his address, the Learned Judge intimated that a selection had been made of the cases of the prisoners—that some of them were to undergo at an early day the ignominious end to which their crimes had brought them—while the existence of the others would be prolonged to a more distant day, and if in the interval, tranquility was restored, a perfect change effected in the disposition and conduct of the people, and a surrender of arms, mercy may be extended to them; but if there were not these demonstrations of returning peace and tranquillity, their doom was certain. The Baron then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the law on the Thirty-two persons who had been capitally convicted, intimating that the recommendation of the Jury as to three of them would be transmitted to the proper quarter.

The verdict in the last reported case not having been returned when these awful proceedings were going on, it devolved upon Mr. Justice Moore to pass sentence upon the three men convicted, which he did with solemn effect, and ordered them for execution on Monday next, their bodies to be dissected and anatomised. The Court then adjourned till this morning, and it is expected the Commission will terminate for the present in the course of this day.

A numerous Meeting of the Magistracy of the County of Cork, was held on Thursday last, to consider the expedieucy of addressiug the Lord Lieutenant, to extend the Insurrection Act to that County. The Marquis of Thomond was in the Chair. Amongst the Magistrates present, were Lords Bantry and Carbery, Sir N. C. Colthurst, M. P. William Wrixon Becher, M. P., John Hyde, M. P., Colonels Roche, Hodder, and Fitzgerald, Rev. Joseph Jervois, (Provots of Bandon), James Ellis Green, (Mayor of Youghal), the Sovereign of Kinsale, Robert Hedges Eyre, W. H. Worth Newenham, Reverend Samuel, Beamish, Henry Longfield, &c. &c. After some discussion, the necessity of the measure was declared, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the requisite Memorial to his Excellency, which was forwarded to Dublin that evening.

A Privy Council assembled at the Castle on Tuesday last, which was attended by the Earl of Erroll, Lords Castlecoote and Norbury, the Right Hon. W. Saurin, J. Radcliffe, Sir D. Baird, the Chief Baron, St. George Daly, &c. &c. when it was determined to place the City and County of Limerick under the operation of the Insurrection Act.

[*Courier,—February* 26.

Wretched State of the Poor in Ireland.—Potatoes rose in our market on Saturday, to the alarming price of 6d. per stone. The wretchedness and poverty which exist at present in and about this town, exceed belief, and the prospect for the spring and summer is dismal indeed. It is not uncommon to see a man spending the greater part of a day in re-digging ground from which potatoes had been dug in the season, and taking home in the evening the few that, in this second search, he discovers in the earth, as the only sustenance which he can provide for a famishing family. Perhaps a more persuasive proof of the poverty that prevails could not be seen in almost every potatoe field aronnd us.—*Mayo Constitution.*

The Morning Chronicle, Feb. 27.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

At a late hour last night we received, by express, Paris Papers to the 27th ult. They afford no intelligence of a decisive character relative to the affairs of Turkey; but the general complexion is rather of a hostile description. With respect to the troubles in Sicily, there seems every probability of their having long ere this subsided. Advices from Palermo *via* Genoa, state that up to the middle of last month the Court Martial continued the trial of thirty persons implicated in the disturbances that had taken place in that city, of whom fourteen had already been condemned to death. It is added that the Police, aided by the Austrian troops, was employed in disarming the inhabitants of the city and its environs.

According to a letter from Frankfort, the best informed persons at Vienna no longer entertain any strong hopes of the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey. The same accounts state that the Prince Cantacuzene is now on his way to Petersburgh, charged with a mission on the part of the Provisional Government of Greece, the object of which is to implore the support of the Emperor Alexander to the cause of the Greeks, and to submit the decision of the Congress of Argos on the subject of the introduction of a Monarchical Constitution, the bases of which are proposed to be established only with the consent of the principal Christian Powers of Europe.

The only other articles in these Papers worthy of being extracted are the following:—

PARIS, Feb. 26.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the Civil Tribunal of the Seine heard with closed doors the affair relative to the desposit of Five Millions made by Napoleon Bonaparte in the Bank of M. Lafitte, and the testament of the former in favour of Messrs. Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, the Valet de Chambre of the testator. M. Dupin pleaded for the Legatees, and M. Persil for M. Lafitte. The tribunal adjourned to this day week, to hear the plea of M. Jacquinet De Pampelune, the King's Attorney.

In the Chamber of the Peers, the law on the Press was the order of the day. Three Members spoke—the Duke Dela Rochefoucault *against*, the Count De St. Roman *for*, and Count Bastard *on* the project. All these speeches, and one of Keeper of the Seals, were ordered to be printed.

In the Chamber of the Deputies, the debate on the regulation of the public accounts was continued.

Yesterday the Commissioners for the purchase of Chambord paid the Agent of the Princess of Wagram the Second instalment of the purchase money, amounting in principal and interest to the sum of 414.412*f.* 50*c.*

News from Constantinople of 23d January had been received at Odessa. There have been no fresh troubles in that capital, and a sort of tranquility prevailed there. The Porte had, however, arrested four of the new Greek Bishops,

whom it had before appointed, in the most arbitrary manner, and joined with the Patriach, as he is called, nominated by the Divan.

The Archduke Charles is heir to the Duke of Saxe Teschen, who has left him 40 millions of florins. He has also left legacies to most of the Arch-Dukes, brothers of the Emperor and of the Prince Royal. Prince Schwartzenburg is executor.

Letters from Corfu say, that Sir Thomas Maitland sailed for Malta with his suite, the 6th December.

French Funds.—Five per Cents. opened at 91*f.*—Rose to 91*f.* 50c.—Closed at 91*f.* 45c.

Buenos Ayres Papers to the end of November arrived yesterday, by which we learn that the Deputies of that province to the General Congress of Rio de la Plata, have invited the other Deputies assembled there to form compacts under the following articles:—

A compact of alliance, offensive and defensive, among all and every one of the provinces, against the common enemy.

Acompact to maintain the integrity of the provinces against all Foreign Powers.

An engagement not to determine or resolve on any affair which shall interfere with the municipal concerns of any province, without the concurrence of such provinces.

A regulation for maintaining a free and unrestrained internal commerce in all the provinces.

To appoint by common accord two agents, one of whom shall be engaged in Europe and the other in America, to promote the acknowledgment of the independence of La Plata, fixing the appropriations for that purpose, and furnishing the instructions by which they are to be governed.

The provinces shall pledge themselves to form a census of the population of each, and to determine the ratio of representation to a General Congress.

To pledge each to the other, for those several purposes, by establishing in each province a local representative Government, and to prepare a system of public contribution and revenue, in such a way that in each province so organized, the General Congress may be assembled, consisting of representatives from each, within a year from that time, and the Deputies now assembled at Cordova shall determine the place in which the future General Congress shall assemble.

American Papers to the 1st ult. have come to hand. The principal information they contain is, that in the House of Representatives on the 29th of January, resolutions were submitted to Congress requiring the President to lay before the House all such communications as he might have received from the Governments of South America, which had declared their independence, and the state of the war between them and Spain. Also all information with respect to the piratical depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States in the West Indies.

The Sierra Leone Papers give the names of the three French vessels, five Portuguese and a Spanish vessel, all engaged in the Slave Trade, that had been boarded by the English brig *Snapper*. His Majesty's ship *Pheasant* had also boarded five Portuguese vessels, which were all fitted for slaves. The English ship *Myrmidon* had chased and boarded 16 slave vessels on the Leeward coast, nearly all Portuguese.

[*The Morning Post,—March* 1.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(*Continued From our last.*)

HOUSE OF LORDS, Saturday.

IRISH COERCIVE LAWS.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the suspension of the standing orders, which prevented a bill from being carried through more than one stage in one night, and then moved the first reading of the Insurrection Act, and proceeded to give the same reasons for that act and the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, which were given in the other House by the Marquis of Londonderry. There is a centre of rebellion from which communications will extend to all parts of Ireland, if the agitators and promoters be not apprehended and detained by means of the act last mentioned. After the disturbances are repressed is the time for inquiring into the causes. When your house is in flames, you stay not to inquire into the cause till you have extinguished the fire.

Lord King intimated that in the committee he would move the limitation of the *Habeas Corpus* suspension act to six weeks, instead of six months.

The Marquis Camden supported the bills as necessary in the present emergency, but most earnestly wished for the earliest and fullest inquiry into the state of Ireland. He was glad that the question was to be brought forward by a noble marquis (Lansdowne) who would mix no irritation with its discussion.

Lord Redesdale contended that the absence of the great proprietors was the principal evil in Ireland. Another evil was, that the Irish peasant *used no coercion to his children till they came to a certain age, and then he began by knocking them down about a dozen times.* (General laughter.)

Lord Holland said he would not have said any thing upon this question, but that he meant to declare his unqualified hostility to both the bills. It is all mere idle, visionary, hypocritical cant to talk of trial without a jury, and a jury of the equals of the accused. (Hear, hear.) Averse as I am to military interference in civil proceedings, I prefer the military to the magistracy in suppressing violence of this sort.—The magistrates may feel just resentment; but just resentment is an absolute disqualification for a judge. A military officer is, at least, impartial. He carries with him no predilections; he goes away with no resentment. But this law further injures and disqualifies the administrators of the law, by giving them a habit of violent, summary, unconstitutional proceeding. Having had frequent occasion to act in defiance of the cautions and strict maxims of law and justice, they will carry into the discharge of their ordinary duty much of the same disregard of measured right and ascertained law. (Hear, hear.) There is yet another evil. The magistrate becomes the tyrant of his district; the people become suspicious and hostile. This feeling in each party survives the act which excited it, and entails endless evils on the part of the country where the evil exists.

The Duke of Wellington.—There is at present a larger force in Ireland than at any former period, to go about in bodies of different size. The fact is, that houses next door to the barracks have been robbed of arms. Supposing Ireland was full of soldiers, the houses would still be robbed. The people are made to remain in their houses at night, and if any person is found out the magistrate can confine him. It is therefore necessary that the law should enable government to put some parts of the country under a sufficient force, subject to the controul of the magistracy, for the people are so daring that they would rob the very barracks.

The Marquis of Lansdown still lamented that there was no explicit declaration from the Marquis Wellesley as to his wish to have these laws passed, for the purpose of strengthening his government. The mischiefs to be apprehended from the laws were inculculable, but the emergency was great and pressing. His Lordship read a charge from Mr. justice Fletcher, in 1814 to the Grand Jury of Wexford stating from his own experience that under such laws a trip across the Atlantic had been contrived for an annuitant too tenacious of life. (hear, hear, hear. Any minister who will fairly enquire into the state of Ireland, will abandon the nostrum of delay which has been used by the statesmen that promised and pledged redress to that unhappy country,—any ministry who will resolutely inquire and fearlessly prescribe an efficacious remedy, shall have my humble support.

The bill was then read a second time, and committed. In the committee a division took place on Lord King's motion to limit the time to the 15th of May instead of the 1st of August.

Contents 59—Non-Contents 15—Majority 44 against the motion.

The Insurrection bill was then passed. The Suspension bill was also passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday.

This day The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Insurrection in Ireland Bill, and the Habeas Corpus Suspension in Ireland Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday.

SEDITIOUS MEETING BILL.

Mr. Barret, seeing an hon. gentleman (Mr. Lennard) in his place, wished to ask when it was his intention to bring on his motion for the repeal of the Seditious Meetings Bill, and those other Bills, known by the name of the Six Acts, of which he had given notice?

Mr, Lennard was understood to say that he meant to give notice as soon as possible of the particular day, which he could not then name, but he believed some day next month.

SUPPLY.

On the motion for reading the Order of the Day for going into a Committee of Supply,—Mr. Bennet said that he rose agreeable to a declaration which he had made on a former night, that he would bring before the house a most important subject, as soon as he heard "Supply" pronounced on the other side. He felt it his duty to move a resolution, which he had no doubt would be negatived! He did not mean to take the sence of the house on it, but was anxious that it should appear on record. His object was, to have an inquiry made into the circumstances by which the body of the Queen of England was dragged forcibly through the streets, and the peaceable inhabitants of London were trampled upon, insulted, and some of them killed. He would therefore move, "That the house might institute an inquiry into the circumstances attending the late Queen's funeral, and which led to the death of two peaceable inhabitants."

The Marquis of Londonderry was understood to make objection to the manner in which the hon. member meant to introduce his motion. The amendment was then negatived, and the house resolved itself into a Committee of Supply; Mr. Lushington in the chair.

The general resolution for granting Supply was carried.

DISTRESSES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Brougham in rising to bring before the house the state of agriculture, and the other distresses of the country, was well aware he had undertaken an arduous task. He feared that in what he should say, it would be his misfortune to give little satisfaction to any of the great interests of the empire. He hardly

entertained a hope that the agricultural interest would be contented with his view of the subject, because it ran counter to many of their most rooted prepossessions; because it did not admit that their situation, though worse than that of the rest of the community, was peculiar; because it did not adopt the remedies with respect to prices, to which many had so long looked forward; but above all, because it called upon them to resist the King's government, and stand up for the general relief of all their countrymen. (Hear.) If it were asked, why he had not waited until ministers had proposed their scheme of relief, the question would have appeared to be reasonable, but for the opening of the principles. and the anticipation of the "coming sweets of the plan of the Chacellor of the Exchequer. Had not the right hon. getleman given reason to expect rather a budget of new taxes than a reduction of the old ones; (hear. hear) had he not maintained in his place, that to remove any of the existing burdens, instead of operating as a relief, would be an aggravation of the evil; (hear, hear.) something might have been hoped even from him. But what could be expected of a finance minister, impregnated with the doctrine that ruin would follow the removal of those taxes which all classes fearlessly pronounced unnecessary? He had a shrewd suspicion that this doctrine, though in words it might be a little qualified, would be found hereafter to pervade the whole of the budget; and he could not help looking forward to the decided interference of the house, as the only chance, the only hope of the country, to prevent that doctrine from being carried into full effect, and shining forth in the measures of administration, (Continued cheering.) If the project on the otber side were intended to proceed on the principal which he called upon the house to confirm —that of reducing taxation—no harm could possibly be done by the course he was pursuing: on the contrary, the right hon. gentlemen would be able to carry into execution their plan of diminishing the burdens of the people under the authority of the house itself. But if their scheme was established on that mischievious and absurd notion that reduction of taxes afforded no prospect of relief, the soouer the house came to the resolution to defeat such a project, and to sanction the sounder principle, the better it would be for the nation at large. Having said thus much by way of preface. he would call the attention of the house to what he considered the real situation of the kingdom: and here it would be quite unnecessary to waste time in commenting on the vast amount of the distresses of the country: it would be absolutely superfluous to describe the pressure upon the various districts—to prove the wide extent of publie suffering and ealamity, or to show how heavily though not by any means exclusively, it pressed upon agriculture. Some persons were of opinion that the distresses were of a local, not of a, general nature? and others thought that they were confined to a particular class—the farming interest. Now, he had taken considerable pains to ascertain the true condition of all parts of the empire: and, speaking of England, he had reason to believe that some districts of the north (he did not say the north generally) were suffering less than the kingdom at large. With this very trifling exception, he would undertake to say, that nothing could be more fallacious than the idea which had fastened on some men's minds that the distress was not general; and that the distress, in many parts of the country, was not severe, nay, terrible. Seeing that this overwhelming distress, pressed more or less on all classes of the community, they were led to ask, what it was the government had been doing, during the last twenty or five and twenty years, which had produced such a result? He would only take three years, and these he did not select as a sample of the whole expenditure of the country; but he would take those three years as the period during which the system to which so much mischief had been justly ascribed, had been raised to its utmost height. The years he alluded to were 1813, 1814, and 1815. The expenditure of those three years was, on an average, £132.000,000. a year. In this sum he included the expense of managing and collecting the revenue, amounting to somewhere between £4.000,000. and £5.000,000. a year; and if they added to that sum the county and parish rates, which averaged £8,000,000. per annum, they had a total of of £140,000,000. yearly. for no less a period than three years. Having seen upwards of 400,000,000l. expended in three years—having seen, in those three years, 250,000,000l. of revenue laid out, independent of loans—having witnessed the expenditure by the government of immense sums extracted from the pockets of the people—sums of such magnitude as straggered one's credulity, and almost turned one's head to contemplate, he felt most unwilling, in his own person, to declare whether it was a wasteful expenditure, or one of a wise & prudent character.—[The learned gentleman here quoted the report of the Finance Committee—a committe composed almost entirely of the adherents of ministers, to shew that in many instances, the public expenditure had been most extravagant.]—In the three years then, 1813, 1814, and 1815, the average amount of revenue was 84,250,000l yearly, and, the county and parishtaxes being taken into the account, the sum annually raised was 92,000,000l., forming a total, in those three years, exclusive of county and parishtaxes, and of loans of 252,000,000l. and, including these of 276,000,000l. which are extracted from the pockets of the people. These sums almost defied imagination; but a comparison with the expenditure of former periods would teach the House to estimate their excessive magnitude.—When Mr. Pitt brought forward the sinking fund, the debt was under 240,000,000l.; it was, if he recollected rightly, 233,000,000l. Now here they had an expenditure, in two of the three years he had mentioned, so extensive, so vast that it would have been sufficient to pay off the whole of the national debt, as it stood at the commencement of the French war, and to defray all the expenses incidental to the government of the country as well.—(Hear, hear.) The whole expenditure of 1820 was 75,000,000l.; the whole expenditure of 1796 was 79,500,000l.; so that the only difference of expenditure between a period of profound peace, and a period of active warfare, was 4,500,000l To that extent only had the country been relieved. Compare this with the expenditure of the year 1804, a very expensive period, as it was the second year of war. In that year the expenditure was 76,000,000l., being only 1,000,000l. more than was expended in the fifth and sixth years of peace. (Hear. hear.) The revenue this year was, it appeared, 1,000,000l. more than tbe last, which, making no allowance for the change of currency, was about a million greater than it was in 1806, the amount in that year and in 1820 being nearly the same. So that in the fifth and sixth years of peace, there was drained from an impoverished people, last year, the same amount of taxation, and this year 1,000,000l. more than was raished in 1806, which was the fourth year of war. (Hear, hear.) He now came to the most important part of the question. He would in due time state his opinion on the subject of restoring the metallic standard; but here he must decidedly state, that whatever the effect of that restoration might have been, the grand mischief was effected by first departing from the acknowledged standard of their currency, At first, the effect of the new system was not distinctly perceived: but in the course of two or three years it was sufficiently manifest. In 1810, the mint price of gold was 3l. 17s 10½d. and the market or bullion price of gold was 4l. 5s.. being a depreciation of 1-10th. It afterwards fell still more, and fluctuated very much. The price of bullion, as estimated by the currency circulated in 1811 and 1812, showed a farther depreciation. In those years the market price of gold was 4l. 19s. 2½d. on an average, being a depreciation of 27 in the hundred. The revenue in those years was 73,500,000l. If he wished to find out how much that nominal sum amounted to in real sterling gold, for the purpose of stating what the people paid in 1811 and 1812, and also to show what they contributed in 1822, it would be necessary that he should diminish the sum in the ratio of 27 per cent., which together with 3,500,000l. of new taxes, formed an aggregate of 19,800,000l. This sum being deducted from the gross amount of revenue collected in 1811-12, left a total of 53,700,000l.; so that *in those years of war the people actually paid 8,000,000l. less in gold than they paid in the present year, and 7,000,000l. less than they paid in the year preceeding.* (Hear, hear,) Five pounds was the average price of gold in 1813, 1814 and 1815, being a depreciation of 28¼ per cent. Now, if they supposed the revenue of those years, being 84,500,000l., to be levied in a bullion or money currency, and not in a currency depreciated 28¼ per cent. they must deduct 23,500,000l., which would bring the revenue, during 1813, 1814, and 1815, to an average of 61,000,000l. per annum, at par, which 61,000,000l. was exactly the sum that the people now paid, and which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would. ere long boast to the country that he was reaping from the taxes.—[The learned gentleman then contended, at very great length, that the taxation necessary to raise such an income pressed with undue severity on the farmer; who was not enabled, like the manufacturer, to shift the burthen upon others.]—Steam was beyond the reach of taxation, or undoubtedly they would have had a steam-tax. It was of too subtile a character, too explosive for the Chancellor to venture upon, (a laugh); so he seized upon the machine itself, and a tax was proposed upon iron. But it was no quiet submission here; there was no such thing here as the innocent sheep coming to be shorn. Noble friends of his who had proposed this tax had been so besieged and beleaguered by those stern, persevering, hard men, from the iron country, (a laugh,) not so malleable as the iron they would protect from taxes; such an iron sleet of arrowy shower from these men assailed the proposers of the tax, that with all the remorseless ingenuity of taxing men, though beer had been taxed and re-taxed none ever dared to touch the iron again. The only hope of relief to the suffering classes lay in a determined reduction of the taxes which oppressed them. (Hear,) Not in a paltry diminution of a million, or a million and a half, or two millions, but in lopping off at once some such considerable burden as should enable the starving farmer to live—in some serious relief of the community, which might enable men to exist under the pressure that would remain. (Hear, hear,) Let it be remembered that every man who had at one time lent Government 50l. was now a creditor to the amount of 100l. That millions and hundreds of millions had been borrowed, and sometimes as low as 45l. or 48l. [Some gentleman, Mr. Hume, we believe, said "As low as 47½."] Mr. Brougham knew that the 3 per cents. had been as low as 47½; and he was sure that many loans had been made as low as from 50l. to 60l. others between 60l. and 70l.; and no smaller an amount than 300,000,000l. had been borrowed during those years of depreciation. (Hear.) Al those loans had now risen from 30 to 50 per cent; for the creditor could not be paid off unless by giving him his 100l.; and so far, at least, others besides the farmers had made their profits out of the distresses of the country. (Cheers.) He hoped he should not be mistaken. He was far from meaning to state the fact invidiously; but it ought not to be said that all the gain of the expensive years had fallen exclusively to the share of the agriculturist. If, after a large amount of load was taken off, the country should still find the state of the farming interest so bad, that landed gentlemen could not continue to exist: in such a state of things, he was not prepared to say that the country ought

not to go still farther in relief; his decided opinion upon the subject was, that where the pressure was so great and the interest so mighty—for the very existence of the state was bound up in the prosperity of the land—the country had only one limit to relief—the making that relief decidedly effectual; that if one measure of reduction would not do, recourse must be had to another, and from thence to another; and that if all reductions were found insufficient, the country must perpare for other measures only to be justified by a paramount unreasoning necessity But necessity—if necessity did come—if that hour did arrive, when there was no possibility of negociation, whose mandate was peremptory, must instantlybe obeyed; and he should say that the hour of necessity was come,if the landowners of England were to continue in the state, or any thing like the state, in which they now stood. The only means of avoiding such a national calamity was to cut off every charge which it was possible to get rid of; not merely to lop off the salaries of a few poor clerks—with an occasional little job of knocking three clerkships into one, in order to provide for some favourite or friend—but to begin the retrenchment at the very highest point, and to carry it downwards through every department of the state. The country must no longer be told that public men were underpaid, when, in fact, they were the only men in the country whose incomes had not suffered by the presure of the times. The salaries of such men must be reduced, not by deductions of 10 or 15 per cent. but by such sweeping reductions as would effectua ly relieve the country. The years 1815 and 1816 had been years of low prices and of affected economy; and the year 1816 one would have thought, of all years in the cycle, was the farthest from warranting any increase of salary. And yet he found the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and the Chairmen of those Boards, in the year 1816. endowed with an addition to their already considerable stipends. (Hear hear.) At a time when, instead of adding any thing, part ought to have been taken away, these increases weregiven as compensations for some loss of patronage. (Hear, hear.) Two or three yachts had been laid up, the nomination of officers to them ceased, and that was a calamity to be made up by an increase of salary! He could not but be delighted at the style in which these rights were asserted, and at the nicety with which the worth of patronage was estimated in money. But there was another instance of augmentation in the year 1817, which was really worth the attention of the house; that of the salary of the Secretary to the Board of Control. The original salary attached to that situation was 1500l. a year. It was thought however, that 1500l. a year was too little for an office of such importance, and in the year, 1813 or 1814, during the war at all events, 300l. a year was added, making the salary 1800l. Within two years after, to wit, in 1815, it was discovered that the hon. member who dignified the office had been no les than 5 years in possession of his situation. Conduct so praiseworthy could not decently go unrewarded. (Laughter.) If such an act did not deserve remuneration, what did? (Hear, hear.) If it was not merit, who could hope to be meritorious? (Hear, and Laughter.) Five years in his post! It was a signal instance of that propensity to keep place, which was the support of ministers, and the blessing of the country. (Much laughter.) "Let his salary," said the ministers with one voice—"Let his salary be increased 200l a year." And for the honourable secretary's religious adherence to office, and as an encouragement to him to persevere still further in the same virtuous course, his salary, from 1,800l. was made 2,000l. per annum. (Excessive laughter.) So bright a reward for meritorious conduct could scarcely fail to produce the best effects; and in fact, the honourable secretary continued two years longer in office, to evince his gratitude for the bounty which had been showered upon him. (Hear, hear.) What! two years more? he must be rewarded again (Shouts of laughter)—or the state wonld go to' decay for want of steady servants. It would be in vain to have great places of 1,500l. and 2000l. a year, if they did not reward fidelity like this, no one would accept them. (Hear, and laughter.) Accordingly, the salary was advanced 200l. a year more, attaining then—it was hard to say the *maximum*—but attaining the line upon which it rested just at present.—The hon. and learned gentleman then warned the house against permitting the Chancellor of the Exchequer to revive the income tax; & concluded, amidst loud cheers, by moving a resolution which was in substance—"That it is the bounden duty of this house, well considering the pressure of the public burdens of all classes of the community, and particularly on the agricultural classes, to pledge itself to obtain for a suffiering people such a reduction of taxation as would afford them effectual relief."

The Marquis of Londonderry said he could assure the house, that if the proposition which the hon, and learned gentleman had put in issue—had gone to point out any particular reduction of expenditure which could be effected without risk to the public safety, he should not be amongst those who would oppose it; for he did not stand there to deny that the principle of practical economy ought to be pushed to the utmost point to which good sense could carry it. One exaggeration of the hon. member was, that we had the same degree of taxation in peace as in war; but did the hon. member not take into account, that at the end of the war we had reduced taxation to the amount of 18 millions—a relief which no country in Europe could boast at the time. In a short time the house would have to consider the whole situation of the country with reference to its income and expenditure. They would then see what reductions had been made, and what farther, if any, could be made with safety to the public service. This was, he thought the only fair way of coming to a rational conclusion, and the very reverse of that adopted by the hon. and learned member. Protesting against his plan as impracticable, and, he would say, as unparliamentary, he would conclude by expressing a hope that the house would concur with him in supporting the previous question.

Mr. Calcraft supported the original motion.—Mr. Ricardo addressed the house at some length, contending that the present agricultural distress did not arise from taxation.—Mr. Brougham replied; and the house divided.

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The Manch. Guard. Feb. 16.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Saturday.

LORD BYRON'S "CAIN."

Mr. Shadwell stated to day that his client Mr. Murray, had given notice to the other side of their intention to move for the injunction, and as nobody appeared to oppose it he conceived he was of course entitled to it. He was ready to shew that the principles to which his Lordship alluded when he first made the application did not apply to this case.

Lord Chancellor: I know nothing of the Book, and in an injunction of this sort I do expect I should be informed what the nature of the work is.

Mr. Shadwell: If your Lordship wishes me to make an observation on the work I will do so.

Lord Chancellor: Certainly; I will not grant the injunction without knowing what the nature of the work is.

Mr. Shadwell: I will state what I conceive to be the nature of it. I must beg your Lordship's attention to what I am going to state as having reference merely to the work; and I beg also there may be no reference made to any thing that passes in common conversation, or in the ordinary intercourse of mankind with regard to what concerns the noble author, and that the work may be considered as if it had entered into the world anonymously, or under some name with which the world is unacquainted. It professes to be a domestic story, taken from the very words of Scripture, formed into a Drama of three acts—the story is recorded in the Book of Genesis, and the actors are very few, from the very nature of the subject. The story is made to represent the temptation which Cain's mind underwent; which temptation ended in his ultimately murdering his Brother Abel. The persons who are actors in this Drama, are, Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel, with the two daughters of Adam and Eve, who are represented as being the wives of Cain and Abel, and Lucifer the evil spirit; and in the last act the Angel of the Lord is introduced. The book merely does that which has been heretofore done by Milton; and indeed I may say that there is a more close adherence to the story in Scripture than what is found in Paradise Lost or Paradise Regained. The first book represents the whole family of Adam assembled for the purpose of sacrifice, and shews the gloomy discontented mind of Cain, which prepared him to meet the temptations of the evil spirit, and the evil spirit as taking advantage of the evil disposition of his mind, and working upon him by insinuations to desire to have what he could not have, and to know what he could never know. After delivering the conversation in the first act, it then represents Lucifer and Cain passing through the infinite space of air, and subjects are revealed to Cain, which were meant to insinuate to him what was the state of the unknown world. In the third act he returns and still retains a gloomy spirit; and though, it is true, passages are put into the mind of Cain, which, taken by themselves, are fraught with the strongest impiety, there are passages which correspond with similar ones in Scripture; and it is to be understood, that it is not merely an expression of an impious spirit, but it is reasoned with, and commented upon, in the most mild and affectionate manner, by ——, the wife of Cain. The book represents that the ultimate effect was, that Cain, in a fit of impiety, because he wished to destroy the altar which Abel had erected, when Abel interferes to protect the altar, puts his brother to death: it shews the horrors of Cain's mind up to the commission of crime: what happened afterwards, the punishment, is detailed in the very words of Scripture, and I will venture to say there is not in the whole of Milton a passage more exactly taken from the words of Scripture than the passage in the third book, in which the Angel of the Lord is introduced, pronouncing the sentence against Cain. There is represented before that had happened, the horror and remorse which seized his mind; and after he had committed the crime, and his punishment is pronounced, is shewn his departure from the presence of his family, a wanderer on the face of the earth. It does appear to me that this poem, taking it altogether in the abstract, disconnected from any thing that passes in common report with respect to its noble Author, is

a poem as much entitled to the protection of this Court as the poems of Paradise Lost or Paradise Regained would be, if those two poems had been only now for the first time published. I am so confident of this, that though I can only at present give this general representation, I will venture, at a future time to show, passage by passage that what is objected to is no worse than is to be found in Milton; and there is, if I may use the expression, a balsam in this very work, because the passages of an impious nature are more than counterbalanced by passages of piety. The doctrines of Scripture are recognized throughout; the Fall of Man is stated; the atonement is recognized; the beneficent nature of the government of God is exemplified; and false insinuations are only stated to shew the ultimate evils to which they lead, and the just punishment with which they are followed; and I do not see how it can be truly said, and more particularly of this book taken abstractedly, that it should not have the same protection as other books which treat of Scriptural subjects. I am perfectly ready to enter more at large, when it is necessary, but I do think, when we have given notice to the parties, and done every thing we can to promote fair discussion, your Lordship will not refuse to grant an *interim* injunction, leaving to those, who think they can make a case against this work, to make any future representation, and give notice, if they please, to dissolve it.

Lord Chancellor: This Court is placed in a very singular situation in cases of this nature. Supposing the work to be objectionable, the defendant would not come here to say so when he has been publishing it. It is the duty of the Court to know what the work is, and in the absence of the defendant, I can do no more than read the work. The jurisdiction of this Court in granting injunctions is similar to a relief at law; if no action at law will lie for publication, the Court will not grant an injunction; and if an action will lie, the reason why the Court grants the injunction is this—that in the case of a work which desires the protection of both branches of the law, if you leave it only to law, a man may in the mean time inundate the public with so many copies, as may make the injunction of no use at all. Where the defendant is absent, it is the duty of the Court to satisfy itself by every inquiry, and every thing that can be offered on the part of a defendant, that it is a case in which an injunction ought to be granted; and where it happens that the defence against the injunction is an acknowledgement, which is not likely to come from the mouth of the Defendant, I know no way the Court has to inform itself, but by reading the work.

Mr. Shadwell: I am afraid that reduces me to his most unpleasant dilemma, that instead of having a Counsel to argue with, I shall be obliged to enter into a subject of criticism with your Lordship.

Lord Chancellor: It will be full as inconvenient to me to argue with you.—I have no other way to act.

The Observer, Feb. 11.

The Lord Chancellor has read Lord Byron's *Cain*, and taking a general consideration of it, considers it a work, the character of which may be of a nature not to sustain an action at law. He did not pronounce it absolutely so; but it being doubtful, the Court could not interfere to protect it. The injunction was, in consequence, refused; so that the work is no longer copy-right, and any one may, in consequence, publish it, or sell it.

Liverpool Mercury Feb. 15*th.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BUONAPARTE'S WILL.

PARIS, JANUARY 17,—I send you an extract from the last will and testament of Buonaparte, disposing of sums of money which he claims as his property, to those friends and servants who had followed him in his exile, or whom he thought faithful to him in his different changes of fortune. It is printed here, and handed about privately, in the shape of a small pamphlet, but cannot either publicly be sold, nor is it allowed to be copied into the journals. I have made inquiries about its authenticity, and have heard that no doubt need be entertained on the subject. Besides this testament, of which an extraxt is here subjoined, the Ex-Emperor left a kind of political will, which speaks of higher things, and disposes of larger sums. This latter document, which is in the possession of M. Dupin, has as yet been known to very few persons, and will for some time at least be kept a secret from the public. In it the prisoner of St. Helena disposes of an almost imperial fortune of 40 millions of francs to public institutions, to particular classes, and for particular purposes. It would be curious to learn how such a treasure was acquired, and Buonaparte does not conceal the fact. As Emperor, he enjoyed a civil list of 24 millions a year; and out of this, by living within his income, he saved 10 millions every year for the four years before his marriage. After his return from Russia, or during the Russian expedition, he ordered all those savings to be lent for the public service. This loan he reclaims in his will, and disposes of it in a manner of which I shall probably be able in a few days to inform you. After this, nobody need wonder that the Pope, on the discovery of America, thought himself entitled to the disposal of the western world.

TESTAMENT OF NAPOLEON.

This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena.

This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

I leave to the Comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.

I leave to the Comte Bertrand 500,000 francs.

I leave to Marchand, my first valet de chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard;—to Saint Denis, 100,000 francs;—to Novarre, 100,000 francs;—Pijeron, 100,000 francs;—to Archambaud, 50.000 francs; to Cuvier, 50,000 francs, to Chandelle idem.

To the Abbé Visnale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte-Novo de Rossino.

To Count Las Cases, 100,000 francs.

To Count Lavalette, 100,000 francs.

To the Surgeon-in-Chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

To General Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs.

To General Drouet, 100,000 francs.

To General Cambronne, 100,000 francs.

To the children of General Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the brave Labedoyere, 100,000 frands.

To the children of General Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.

To the children of General Chartrau, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the virtuous General Travost, 100,000 francs.

To General Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs.

To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs.

To General Clausel, 100,000 francs.

To the Baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs.

To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

To Colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.

To the Surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the six milions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815: the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

These legacies, to the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital.

I institute the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors.

This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

April 24, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil to the act of my last will:—

On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the Viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me—I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right *(parage)* of his mother's inheritance.

To the Comte Montholon 200,000 franes, 100,000 of which he will pay into the chest, for the same use as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in the discharge of legacies of conscience.

This codicil is writen in my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

April 24, 1821, Longwood

This is also another codicil, or act of my last will:—

The 9,000*l.* sterling, which we have given to the Comte and the Comtesse Montholon, if they have been paid, are to be deducted and charged in account against the legacies which we have made him by our testament. If they have not been paid, our bills shall be cancelled.

In consequence of the legacy made by our testament to the Comte Montholon the pension of 20,000 francs granted to his wife is annulled. Comte Montholon is directed to pay it to her.

The administration of such succession until its entire liquidation, requiring expenses, in offices, for journeys, commission, consultations, pleadings, we intend that our testamentary executors shall retain 3 per cent. on all the legacies, both on the 6,800,000 francs, and on the sums bequeathed by the codicils.

The sums proceeding from these deductions shall be deposited in the hands of a treasurer, and expended on the order of our testamentary executors.

We appoint Comte Las Casses, or in his default his son, and in his default General Drouot, treasurer.

This present codicil is entirely written with our own hand, and sealed with our arms.

NAPOLEON.

This 24th of April, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil and act of my last will:—

From the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Maria, Louisa my very dear and well beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I besides recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa.

I leave 200,000 francs to Comte Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the Chest of the treasurer for the same purpose as the above, to be empolyed, according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written with my own hand. Signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

Monsieur Lafitte,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged Count de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order.

I desire that the liquidation of your account be settled by mutual consent between you Comte Montholon, Comte Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents full and absolute discharge of the sum.

I also remitted to you a box containing my medalion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Montholon.

This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

Longwood, in the island of St. Helena.

NAPOLEON.

April 25, 1821.

This testament was presented on the 10th of December, 1821, to the Prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Cauterbury, deposited and registered, according to the affidavit, in the hands of Mr. FOX, notary and attorney of the court.

(*Bell's Weekly Messenger*,—*Jan.* 21.

CASE OF THE LOVEDAY FAMILY.

REPLY OF MISS EMILY LOVEDAY TO THE PETITION PRESENTED IN THE NAME OF HER FATHER TO THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.*

Divided between two sacred obligations, the free exercise of the religion which an intimate conviction has compelled her to adopt, and the respect due to the will of a father, Miss Loveday would have wished to have remained silent, and to have concealed her affliction. She would have wished to have dispensed with the necessity of appealing to public opinion, and to have contented herself with seeking consolation at the foot of the altar, and alleviating the weight of paternal wrath, by offering up incessant prayers for the author of her days; but she has discovered in the petition presented by her father to the Chamber of Peers, views which cannot emanate alone from aggrieved paternal love. She is persuaded that her father, a stranger to France, has been deceived with respect to the meaning of the petition drawn up for him; that perfidious advisers have sought to convert into a party invective, an expression of paternal grief. She saw, in common with all sensible persons, that that petition, of which her father is absolved, was a libel tending to raise suspicion in the most irreproachable quarter, and to turn to ridicule and contempt the sacred religion which she has embraced: she then determined on replying.

Replying—to whom?—to her father? her father! Ah! it is not to her father that she replies! If those who have furnished Mr. Loveday with their officious eloquence had confined their attacks to his daughter alone, she would have respected his paternal anger, and the blind though sacred weapon with which she had been assailed; the silence of filial piety would have been her only answer; she would have endeavoured to mitigate her father's anger by her tears and irreproachable conduct alone. No; it is not to her father that she replies, it is for her religion that she speaks. Her object is to re-establish in his esteem those persons whom her father honoured with his confidence. Her desire is to fulfil the first, the most sacred of duties to avenge calumniated innocence and virtue.

Those persons who know, who console Miss Loveday, in vain assure her that her father is wrong in appealing to the law of nations, and the French laws, in the circumstances in which he is placed; that those laws, on the contrary, condemn him; that religion is a natural right, which no law, no power can affect; which all nations at all enlightened respect; and before which the paternal authority all-powerful as it is, from the natural sanction with which God has endowed it, must give way; since this right of choosing and acknowledging God is imprescriptible, and results from the divine essence of the soul, and its immortality; that the only real fanaticism is that which tends to enslave the conscience, and to prevent a heart, convinced of the excellence of any religion, from believing and observing it. Ignorant of laws, Miss Loveday rejects these discussions of right, which alarm her filial piety, and contents herself with seeking to re-establish the truth of the facts which are disfigured in her father's petition.

Previously to entering Madmoiselle Reboul's school, in 1819, Miss Loveday was decidedly prepossessed against the Catholic religion. But the examples of piety which her companions daily presented to her eyes gradually diminished this prejudice. Faithful to the instructions which she had received from Mr. Loveday, Mademoiselle Reboul made no attempt to change Miss Emily's religion But the soul of this young Protestant began to be moved. The examples of a sincere devotion, the impressive pomp of the ceremonies at which she entreated Mademoiselle Reboul to permit her to attend, the hymns of her young companions, with whom her heart involuntarily united her, all served to prepare her imagination for the change which her reason was to operate. At length the eloquent Bossuet fell into the hands of the young Englishwoman, She persued and re-perused his work with advidity; and the powerful reasoning of that sublime writer, who could triumph over the strong mind of Turenne, soon convinced a young and flexible soul, which expanded with delight, at the approach of truth, and which was not yet hardened by the delusions of religious habits. But Miss Loveday was not content with reading Bossuet. She instructed herself more and more by the study of the Catholic faith. She compared the catechisms of the two religions between which she had to choose, and it was after this comparison (to compare is to reason) that her understanding convinced her of the superiority of the Catholic faith to Protestantism, and that she irrevocably determined to embrace the religion of Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor.

Miss Loveday here formally declares that nobody has seduced her, nor prevailed on her to embrace the Catholic religion. By her own will she has been decided. After comparing and judging the merits of both religions, she has chosen that which appeared to her best.

As to her younger sister and her cousin, Miss Loveday is not called upon to canvass their motives; but she is nevertheless of opinion, that they were no more seduced than she was herself; that their momentary zeal for the Catholic faith resulted from their own free will, frequently manifested; but that the will which thus emanated from persons younger than herself was also less firm than hers. If her cousin received three sacrements within a few days, those who know the principles of the Catholic religion will not be surprised: seeing that an adult, before being baptised, must necessarily be instructed; that baptism sanctifies; that those who receive it are worthy of being admitted to communion; and that confirmation is a sacrament which may be received at any time.

After this declaration, which completely destroys all that could possibly be said on the petended seduction, Miss Loveday has to reply in a precise manner to the principal facts stated in the petition.

It certainly appears that on the 7 of August, 1821, Mademoiselle Reboul's sister wrote to Mr. Loveday "that he need have no fear on the subject of religion." It has been seen that Mademoiselle Reboul took no part, direct or indirect, in Miss Loveday's change of religion; but that the young lady studied the Catholic religion, as it were, in stealth from her governess.

On the return of their father to France, the Misses Loveday did, indeed, on the 23d of October, 1821, avow to him their *intention to become* Roman Catholics, but not *that they were* Roman Catholics; for they could not so be until after their abjuration, which they had not then made.

From that day to the 10th of November, Mr. Loveday endeavoured to oppose the new faith of his daughters. After dinner, he was every day shut up with them until one in the morning, during which time he unceasingly urged new arguments against the Catholic religion, and new reasons in favour of the Protestant. He succeeded with his younger daughter. But Miss Emily, whose faith was better grounded, and whose understanding was more advanced, remained unshaken. She, therefore, was not *seduced*, since her father had full time to unmask and to combat what he calls *sedution*. Mr. Loveday then dictated a letter which he made his daughter write to Mademoiselle Reboul, with the design of inducing that lady to believe that Miss Emily had reverted to the religion of her father, and that she was

* Miss Loveday took no part in the pretended letter from Major Loveday, her brother, and acknowledges only the present reply.

going to leave Paris with him on a journey. This made Miss Loveday apprehend that her father meant to carry her to England, where the Catholics are not treated as the Protestants are in France, and where she would perhaps be compelled to adhere to Protestiantism. She consequently resolved to attach hereself to the Catholic religion by a bond more difficult to be broken, and on the 10th of November she left her father's house and solemnly made her abjuration.

She appointed a meeting with her father at the house of Mademoiselle Reboul, by a letter full of the most affectionate and submissive expressions; but fearing to cause uneasiness to that lady, she chose another place.

That was the convent des Enfans Trouves (the Foundings), kept by holy nuns, whither she repaired, and not to the hospital of la Maternite, as, by an infamous trick, had been reported, but in which she never set her foot.

Wishing to give some account of herself to her father, and to save him from anxiety respecting her situation, she wrote to him; but as she did not wish to go near him until time and the attention of his friends had soothed his anger, she caused her letters to be stamped with the post-mark in the co intry, in order that her residence in Paris might for some time remain unknown.

She afterwards repaired to the house of Mr. Jerningham, that her father, who esteemed that gentleman, might not be uneasy respecting the residence she had chosen. There her father found her. If he stopped under the gateway till two o'clock in the morning, that was contrary to the pressing solicitations of his daughter, who requested him to come into the house.

She did not make her escape next morning before Mr. Jerningham's family rose. She went out late in the day with Mr. Jerningham's permission, and returned of her own accord to her father's house, being determined to remain there, if he changed his conduct towards her. But he behaved always in the same manner; and she observed appearances in the house which made her conclude that it was intended to remove her, and carry her out of France.

The fear of being conveyed to England made Miss Loveday alter her plan, and she once more resolved to seek an irreproachable asylum, in which she might be at liberty to practice her religion.

She consequently repaired to the convent of Notre Dame, in Rue de Sevres.

The Superior, on the recommendation of Madame M——, a lady distinguished for her piety and her rank, afforded the hospitality required, and applied to that lady to know what the parents of the young person wished to be done with her.

Here Miss Loveday cannot refrain from remarking the injustice of the charges made against the Superior of the convent of Notre Dame. What has Madame the Superior done? A young girl, a foreigner, claims her hospitality, and she grants it. She endeavoured several times to reconcile Mr. and Miss Loveday, and it was not until after she was convinced that the father persisted in his obstinacy, and the daughter in her fidelity to the Catholic religion, that this lady determined to retain the latter in her house. She was persuaded that if she refused Miss Loveday an asylum in her house, the fear and solitary situation of that young lady might, perhaps, lead her into inevitable misfortunes. What, then, was done by the Superior of the convent of Notre Dame, which reason and humanity do not approve? In what country would not such a noble spirit of hospitality be admired? Doubtless it is because it proceeds from a nun, that the praises which it deserves are withheld from it.

Miss Loveday was of age, and she wished to remain in the convent. The Superior could not, without inhumanity, refuse her an asylum. But it then became necessary to conform to the customs of religious houses, and not to see her father except at fixed hours. The Superior informed Mr. Loveday of this; but he would not submit to the rules which were observed by all other parents who had children in the convent. He desired to be long in company with his daughter, and would see her every hour as in his own house. He threatened several times to spend the night in the vestibule of the convent. This indecorum could not be allowed in an asylu a of peace and religion. Madame the Superior employed at first gentle means. The Official of the house endeavoured to calm Mr. Loveday; the commissary of Police made the same attempt. At last, that which would have been done to defend the house of a most obscure citizen was adopted—gendarmes were employed to protect a dwelling of peace against the violence of Mr, Loveday. He was not held a prisoner. He was only requested to wait until the Commissary of Police should arrive. He was not *guarded by soldiers;* but the armed force was called in—a measure which, from the threats of Mr. Loveday, appeared to be necessary, and which the Officer of Police has always the right to require. He was not made to contract a compulsory obligation under *four bayonets;* but he very willingly signed a promise not to return to the convent, the order and peace of which his presence disturbed, and not to grant a pension.

Notwithstanding the well-known truth of the facts which it has been endeavoured to distort, the Superior of the Convent of Notre Dame has been unblushingly represented as an inhuman gaoler; her house, the asylum of beneficence and religion, has been called a *kaunt;* prudent measures of the Commissary of Police have been pronounced illegal; and, finally, a timid and submissive girl has been painted as a fury who felt a barbarous pleasure in tormenting her father.

Miss Loveday here calls upon the author of her days to say whether the portrait which has been drawn of her is true? At the painful moment when her father's rage made her withdraw from him, (for the scene of the persecutions and and the bayonets is all imaginary), did an insulting smile really appear on her lips? Ah! how is that smile to be reconciled with the tears which Miss Loveday shed when terrified by her father's imprecations—her limbs ceased to support her, and she sunk several times senseless to the ground!

Miss Loveday must also remark, that in the petition the violence and humanity appear to be ascribed altogether to those who gave her an asylum, while Mr. Loveday is represented as a model of gentleness and patience. But how ought the scene of the 1st of January, of which his daughter was almost the victim, to be characterised? She was going to the Superior of the Convent of the *Infans Tronver*, when her father met her on the Boulevard du Monte Parnasse, and endeavoured to carry her off by force, This uncommon violence attracted a crowd; the father and terrified daughter were carried to the Commissary of Police, whose *Procesverbal* leaves no doubt of Mr. Loveday's intention.

Such is the picture of this conversion—effected, it is said, by *converters!* Such are the crimes of the seducers of the Misses Loveday and those of the object of their seduction! The seducers! Who are they? Why have they not been named? If there be no harm in naming those who are accused, there is very great alarm in allowing suspicion to hover over a whole class of virtuous and repectable persons. Why these concealments which are more criminal than direct accusations? Why not clearly designate those who are accused? Ah! these imaginary criminals are no doubt, some of those men whose spotless names defy calumny and suspicion, and, excite only ideas of morality and virtue.

It is wished to stigmatize the voluntary conversion of Miss Loveday with the name of *rapt de seduction* (inveigling or enticing away.) What a strange abuse of terms! What kind of inveigling could induce a young female to subject hereself to a religion demanding the exercise of the most austere virtues? Miss Loveday, it is said, was, it is true, of age, when she was converted; but then the seduction which brought about her conversion commenced when she was a minor—when her father left her at the house of Mademoiselle Reboul; it is, therefore, alleged that that unworthy governess seduced a young inexpereinced girl in the absence of her father.

In the first place, Miss Loveday has exonerated Mademoiselle Reboul from the false charges made against her. Miss Loveday has declared, that her governess, far from working upon her conscience, never endeavoured to prevail on her to quit the religion of her father; that the real author of her conversion is her father himself, who though he wished her to continue faithful to Protestantism, imprudently placed her in a house, where, for several years, she necessarily beheld the practice of a religion which appealed more powerfully to her heart. Besides, the act which could alone form the ground of the charge of *rapt de seduction*, in a word, the convesion of Miss Loveday, was not accomplished until she came of age, when the law declares her capable of ratifying as well as of annulling promises which artifice or seduction might have wrung from her during her minority. This conversion did not take place until the age at which Miss Loveday's understanding had attained its fully maturity, when she could freely judge of her own actions; and even after her father had employed every possible argument to induce her to change her resolution. Thus the charge of *rapt de seduction* falls of itself.

Miss Loveday, therefore, was not seduced by her virtuous governess. She has been guided by her own inclinations, of which she has to render an account to God alone. Neither did her mind receive imppressions of terror from rediculous fables, absure miracles, and vulgar superstitions. It was the flame of the thunderbolts, with which the *eagle de Meaux* crushed all the doctors of Protestantism, that induced her to embrace the premitive religion of her country.—That religion will not cause her to disavow the social vitues and her duty to her family, for those duties are one of the first commandments of the faith she has adopted. Miss Loveday will always respect and love her father, She is indebted to him for life; she is willing to make him a sacrifice of hers; but she recived her soul from the Divinity, and her father should not wish to tyrannize over that and to load her with his malediction, because she exercises the reason which he himself took pains to form.

France will not be astonished at the voluntary conversion Miss Loveday, nor at the resistance which she has shown to her father or the subject of her religion, since they are the effects of that liberty of concience established in this noble coutry. Strangers will always flock hither, because they will find themselves more free than in countries, where the Catholic religion is market with the seal of reprobation.

The petition, which would established *rapt de seduction* in the voluntary conversion of Miss Loveday, connot, therefore be listened to; it belongs to Miss Loveday alone to satisfy and appease her father.

Imprudent father!—Listen to the voice of your daughter who supplicates you! Consider, she beseeches you, the abyss into which perfidious counsels are plunging you. You did not dictate the words which your hand has signed. No! it is not you who wished it to be suspected that an indecent mystery existed in the language of your daughter, and who desired to cover her with opprobrium, by pretending to attach an odious sense to the artfully exhibited words *des Infans Trouves de Maternite*. It is not that these calumnies can wound Miss Loveday. It is for your sake, it is for her father that she beseeches you to reflect upon their danger. Do you not

see that in endeavouring to cast a veil of doubt over the conduct of your daughter. yourself and all your family are insulted? Disavow, then, this writing, which has proceeded from the zeal of an imprudent defender; or rather allow your daughter, uniting herself to you, since it belongs to the sentiments of nature, here to speak, to disavow it for you and to say—"No, my father could not subscribe a libel against the honour of his daughter.

Why, accuse your daughter of having been seduced, when you know that her conversion resulted only from the free exercise of her reason and her will? Why, then, this obstinacy without cause? Why this bitterness against a religion that your daughter has had the happiness to find good? Ah! if the first of your ancestors who embraced the Protestant religion had experienced from his father the same resistence which you now oppose to your daughter, perhaps you would not yourself be of that religion which you want to compel her to follow.

Why, then, do you refuse to your daughter the same right by which you hold your modern system of faith? Pardon her, then, pardon your daughter! Let her no longer be the object of your wrath. Receive her in your bosom; but leave her to her new faith. Do not be offended by the words she addresses to you; leave her to adore in peace the God of her adoption. If she importunes him with her prayers, if she bathes with tears the marble of his holy altars, it is for you—it is for her father; it is to pray that he may grant you that happiness which she cannot enjoy without the free exercise of the religion, which her reason and intimate conviction have induced her to adopt.

Mademoiselle Reboul, the Schoolmistress, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Constitutionel*, which was published in that Journal of Sunday last.

"Paris, Jan. 19.

"Sir,—A petition, signed 'Douglas Loveday,' and which it is announced will be made a subject of debate in the Chamber of Deputies, has been profusely circulated in Paris for some days past. This petition contains allegations of the most serious nature against me, as the head of the institution, and I am held out to the public in the most odious light. In order to enlighten the public mind as to the erroneous opinion into which they have been hurried, I must await the moment when that violence shall have begun to subside, which has astonished M. Douglas Loveday himself, if we may belive his recent daclaration, through the medium of your Journal, 'that it was contrary to his express intention that the sale of his petition bad taken place, and that he had even caused a whole editiou to be seized at the house of a bookseller in this Palais Royal, on the morning of the 10th of January.' But I must also exert myself in the course of this very painful interval, to collect the materials for a personal defence, which society, in my opinion, has a right to require from me, and which in justice to myself I must undertake.

"Though conscious that I was not liable to reproach, I have never forgotten that I could not be an impartial judge of my own conduct, I have been disirous of stating the case with perfect sincerity to men whose profession, experience, & known moderation pointed them out as just and even rigorous judges.

MM. Billecoq and Hennequin were pleased to listen to me. I laid before them all the circumstances of my connexion with M. Douglas Loveday—our agreement relative to his two daughters and niece—the formal declaration which he made relatively to education, in a religious point of view—our correspondence—finally, I stated what my own conduct had been. These lawyers came to the conclusion that I was entitled to their support. They have given it to me; and the public will soon be enabled to form a judgement with respect to this affair, in which, with whatever severity I may have been treated, it is already too evident that the facts are become less an object of complaint than the means of scandal. I am confident that when the truth shall have been made known, the parents of families, to whom I am particularly anxious to justly myself, will be of opinion that I have pursued the strict line of my duty, For the rest, Sir, I am perfectly unmoved by any thing which may have been hitherto published relatively to the petition of M. Douglas Loveday, either in the periodical papers, or any other work. My defence, which is being prepared *will be signed by me.*

"I hope, Sir, that for the sake of a person who is already exposed to all the severity of public opinion, without having been heard, you will have the goodness to give this letter a place in your journal.

"I have the honour to be? &c.
"E. REBOUL.

Irish Knights.—Much public curiosity has been expressed to know what put it into the heads of the Lords of the Admiralty to investigate the powers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for conferriug the honour of knighthood. Various are the conjectures upon this head, but almost all agree that the circumstance arose from private pique; and that the opinion of the English Attorney General is perfectly erroneous. Knighthood is not a national honour, and there is no such distinction as that of English and Irish knights: all rank as knights of the realm, according to the date of creation. The extinction of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Act of Union, has therefore nothing to do with the question, which rests solely on the terms of the Lord Lieutenant's patent; and these are of the amplest kind, embracing all acts jo sovereignty,—"the same as if the King were present in person." On this point, the Irish bar, including the Attorney General, are agreed, and an opinion directly the reverse of the English lawyers has been given.—It is a curious fact, that the royal orders of the Garter, Bath, &c. do not confer knighthood, and no one can receive a ribband without first being created a knight bachelor. The present Lord Lieutenant (if we are rightly informed) was knighted by Lord Hardwicke, previous to receiving the order of St. Patrick, whicb he resigned on receiving the garter; so that if the Lord Lieutenant is not allowed this right, the Marquis Wellesley, and the majority of the knights of St. Patrick, are out of order, and his Excellency's appointment to the garter, and theirs to the Irish ribband, are equally null and void.—*Freeman's Journal.*

DISTINGUISHED TURK TURNED CHRISTIAN.—Osman Aga, a Turkish Grandee, late the chief officer of the Viceroy of Egypt, being disgusted with the dogmas of the Koran, determined to embrace christianity, and has lately arrived at Rome for that purpose. He is accompanied by nine domestics, four of whom are the finest looking blacks ever seen. On the Corso the grand attraction is this Turkish nobleman and his suite; for his black and white servants—all superbly habited, generally accompany him. He has brought a considerable treasure with him, which enables him to vie with the richest of the Romans. On Easter Saturday, the ceremony of christening him and all his household will be performed in the magnificent church of St. Peter, in the presence of his Holiness the Pope, and all the Cardinals.

A letter on agricultural distress, by Lord Stanhope, has been published. His Lordship says, most justly, that "the present distress arises from the disproportion which now exists between the present prices of produce and the present amount of taxes." and that "such disproportion can be removed only by increasing those prices, or by diminishing those taxes; and that if the former alternative be impracticable, the latter only can be adopted."—This is self-evident and unanswerable.

STEAM CARRIAGE.

(From a correspondent.)—

An ingenious cotton-spinner of Ardwick, near Manchester, has invented a *locomotive* steam carriage, for the conveyance of goods or passengers, without the aid of horses.—After repeated experiments during the last two years, he has so far succeeded, as not to leave a doubt that it will answer the purpose intended. It will go upon any of the mail roads, *up hill or down*, at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour and can be guided with the greatest case, on the most difficult roads.—[We have heard that a worthy couple, on their way from Stockport to Manchester, late at night, were nearly frightened out of their wits, by meeting this Machine during a trial of its powers, which, for obvious reasons, was made in the dark: indeed it was enough to appal the stoutest heart, to see a carriage of extraordinary shape, and carring a glowing fire, moving at a tremenduos rate, without any apparent means of propulsion.]

HIGHLAND ASSEMBLY OF LONDON.

The half yearly ball of this assembly was held in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Thursday week. The attendance of members was very full; the gentlemen were generally dressed in the complete Highland costume; the ladies came to the ball-room in elegant tartan plaids. Dancing commenced at nine, and was kept up with a spirit, which is perhaps known only to Highlanders, till six in the morning. The stewards had provided every refreshment, and had it supplied in the finest style. In the course of the evening, an elegant dirk, splendidly mounted, was presented by the assembly to Mr. Munro, their secretary, in consideration of his assiduous and successful exertions in promoting the objects of the Assembly.

Varieties.

On the 8th of September was caught a sea-pigeon, near to the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, with the following inscription tied to its tail:

"I've seen the Betsey far at sea,
And where you soon may find it;
Whatever name your ship may be.
Please write her name behind it!"

"Brig Betsey, Captain Robert Smith, at sea, lat. 34 13 S. long. 58 8 W. from Buenos Ayres, bound to London. This is to ascertain the distance and courses this bird may fly from this until it may be caught; and you will oblige me by inserting it in the public papers—GEOR[illegible] LORD."—This bird was caught in the [illegible] rican ship Flora, from Calcutta, bound t[illegible] delphia, and which has arrived at [illegible] from that place.

(To be Continued after t[illegible]

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Poetry.

TO JULIA.

Breathe not again that tender air,
To other strains attune your strings,
It once could charm me from despair,
But now—despair is all it brings.

Oh! it recals a pang so keen
Of budding joy—of promise blighted!
Tells me of love that once hath been,
Reminds me how that love was slighted!

With smiles my early hopes she fed,
With passion-flowers my forehead shaded;
Her smiles were false—my hopes are fled—
And every flower of love hath faded!

Thus sunny beams delight the bee,
As o'er the fragrant bower he hovers,
Selects the fairest flower, like me,
And dreams not of the snake it covers.

For Hope had painted scenes so bright,
Without one single tinge of sorrow:—
But, ah! those scenes are closed in night,
A night, alas! without a morrow!

Yet in my heart she buried lies,
Still, still her memory I nourish;
Again you bid her image rise,
But, ah! her falsehoods with it flourish;

Like you she sang—like you she play'd,
Her eyes, like yours, with smiles would glisten,
I dread, lest I'm again betray'd,
I fear I'm lost, and yet I listen.

Then play no more—no more then sing,
Let nor *her* words again be spoken—
For, oh! you touch too keen a string
Upon a heart already broken!

FROM THE VILLAGE MINSTREL,

BY JOHN CLARE.

EARLY SORROWS—SONNET.

Full many a sharp and unexpected thorn
Finds room to wound life's lacerated flower,
Which subtle fate, to every mortal born,
Guides unprevented in an early hour.
Ah, cruel thorns! too soon I felt your power;
Your throbbing shoots of never-ceasing pain,
Hope's blossoms in their bud did long devour,
And left continued my sad eyes to strain
On wilder'd spots chok'd up with sorrow's weeds;
Alas! that's shelter, but too many seeds,
To leave me room for hope to bud again.
But fate may torture, while it is decreed,
When all my hope's unblighted blooms remain,
That Heaven's recompence shall this succeed.

(Continued from the preceding page.)

A nobleman of Gascony, (for all Gascons are noblemen,) complaining that his pumps did not last long enough, the humble shoemaker asked him of what stuff his lordship should like to have them made.—"Make the vamp," said he, "of the throat of a chorister—the quarter, of the skin of a wolf's neck—and the sole, of a woman's tongue." The astonished Crispin made bold with a second question in the shape of a timid and hesitating "Pourquoi?"—"Why?—you blockhead," replied the wag, "because the first never admits water—the second, because it never bends on either side; and the last, because, though always in motion, it never wears out."

A Candid Candidate.—The following address was really written by a very honest gen[tle]man, who was a candidate for the office for [which] he here solicits the suffrages of his fellow [citizens]:—*Gentlemen*—I offer myself a candidate for Sheriff; I have been a revolutionary officer; fought many bloody battles; suffered hunger, toil and heat; got honourable scars, but little pay. I will tell you plainly how I shall discharge my duty, should I be so happy as to obtain a majority of your suffrages. If writs are put in my hands against any of you, I will take you if I can, and unless you can get bail, I will deliver you over to the keeper of the jail—2nd. If judgments are found against you, and executions directed to me I will sell your property as the law directs, without favour or affection; and if there should be any surplus money, I will punctually remit it.—3rd. If any of you should commit a crime (which God forbid) that requires capital punishment, according to law, I will hang you up by the neck, till you are dead!!!—*American Paper.*

The following paragraph recently appeared in a provincial American paper:—"Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since, on lighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and has not heard of her since."

At an Assize in the West of England, Serjeant Davy, a limb of the law, famous for brow-beating witnesses, had occasion to examine an old woman, in a cause where her faculties of recollection were highly serviceable to her friend, but quite opposed to the interest of the Serjeant's client. "I can remember——" said the old woman.—"Remember," interrupted the lawyer, "why I suppose you can remember every thing for, and nothing against a friend who pays you so generously. "I have no reason to complain of my memory, for I can remember, though it is, God help me, two and twenty years ago, that you yourself was a broken druggist at Exeter," was the matron's sarcastic retort. "My learned brother," unable to muster a reply, after menacingly agitating his tails, and hastily adjusting his bibs, resumed his seat silent and chop-fallen!

CUPID'S TELEGRAPH.

At a very considerable provincial town, we learn, that a new system of signals has been introduced, which are rendered subservient to the affections of the heart and the obligation of the parties.

For example—if a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring or a diamond on the first finger of his left hand; if he is engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if he never intends to be married. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if engaged on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth, if she intends not to marry. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan, or a trinket, to a lady, with the left hand it is, on his part, an overture of regard; if she receives it with the left hand, it is an acceptance of his esteem; but, if with the right hand, it is a refusal of his offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by the above rules, the passion of love is expressed; and, through the medium of Cupid's telegraph, kindred hearts communicate information.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons: The ladies of the Rev. Thomas Bisse in Lower Grosvenor-street;—of W. C. L. Keene, esq. in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; of Brevet Major Nixon, of the 17th foot, at Newport, Isle of Wight;—of Edward Layton, esq. in Hans-place, Chelsea;—

Of Daughters: Lady Levinge, in Rutland-square, Dublin;—the ladies of the hon. Mr. Colville, at Langley Farm, Kent;—of Sir Dudley Hill, at Carlow, Ireland:—of J. W. Bacon, esq. at Friern-house;—of Dr. Dennison, of Guilford-street;—of Edward Impey, esq. at Torquay, Devon;—of Francisco Rebello, esq. in Burton Crescent;—of Dr. Chermside, of the 10th Hussars, at Brighton.

MARRIAGES.

By special license, at the Earl of Albemarle's house, in St. James's-square, by the Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk (a bachelor of sixty-nine, and father of—the House of Commons), to Lady Ann Keppel (aged twenty-two), second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle. After the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom left town for the Dowager Lady De Clifford's cottage, Dudley Grove, at Paddington. The Countess entertained a select party of fashionables; among them were the Dukes of Sussex, Norfolk, &c.—At Lower Tooting, Mr. H. W. Lord, to Miss Gibson, of Upper Tooting.—At Whissendine, out of a poor-house, Richard Norton, aged 70, and Elizabeth Hains, aged 72, after a long courtship. The bridegroom walked to church with the assistance of two sticks, and the bride is so nearly in darkness that she was obliged to have her hand guided in making the cross in the register.—At Weybridge, Surrey, Lieut. Nathaniel Barwell, R. N. to Susan Anne, daughter of J. C. Middleton, esq.—At Prestbury, the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmore, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late T. Brooke, esq. of Church Minshull, Cheshire.—At Marylebone, and afterwards privately, according to the rites of the Church of Rome, the Chevalier Pierre Felix Marie, son of the late Baron de Narrange de Brevannes, to Ann Susanna Louisa, daughter of the late J. C. Bert, esq. Lieutenant Governor of Essequibo, W. I.—At Cheltenham, Hugh Massy Ryves, esq. only son of the late Edward Ryves, esq. of Limerick, to Rebecca, widow of the late Thomas Lane, jun. esq. of the Grange, Leyton, Essex.—At Benton, Wm. Clark King, esq. B. A. of Bene't College, Cambridge, only son of Capt. C. King, R. N. of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Wm. Clark, esq. of Benton-house and Belford hall, Northumberland.—At Beverley, Caput Cure, esq. of Blake-hall, Essex, to Frederica, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Chenry.

DEATHS.

In the Temple, James Boswell, esq. Commissioner of Bankrupts.—At Tottenham, Mrs. Franceis.—At Windsor, aged 78, William Gorton, esq.—At St. Lucia, in January, Col. Edward Copson, of the 5th foot, aged 52, son of T. Copson, esq.—Aged 49, the wife of Mr. Twentyman, of Maddox-street, Hanover-square.—In giving birth to her sixth child, Bessy, wife of Mr. Micheal Slater, of Gracechurch-street.—At Malaga, from the fatal effects of arsenic given by mistake for a dose of cream of tartar, Frasquita, wife of Wm. Kirkpatrick, esq. of Malaga.—At Belle-Vue, Worthing, aged 78, William Test, esq.—Aged 54, the wife of Mr. Thos. Wright, one of the principal doorkeepers of the House of Lords.—In Great Cumberland-street, aged 20, Eliza, wife of John Ranking esq.—At Florence, Charles Cazenove, esq. late of Copthall-court.—Rev. William Shore, vicar of Offerton, Devon, & brother to Lord Teignmouth.—At Badminton, Lord H. Somerset, third son of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort.—At the Vicarage, Sonning, aged 60, the Reve. John Roberts, D. D. one of the fellows of Eton College, and vicar of Sonning and Burnham.—In the cloisters of Windsor Castle, aged 78, the Rev. George Heath, D. D. a canon of Windsor, and fellow of Eton College, and vicar of Stourminster Marshall, Dorsetshire.—In Crawford-street, Frances Margaret the wife of William Finch, esq.—At Banstead, aged 80, the Rev. Henry Taylor, LL. B. rector of Spridlington, Lincolnshire.—At Brighton, aged 23 Roberts Wilmot, esq. late of the 4th dragoons, eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden.—On Sunday, the 24 ult. at his house in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, aged eighty-seven Thomas Coutts, esq. banker.

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